NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES. No. 19—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, JULY 6, 1833. [VOL. XLIV. WHOLE No. 1,137.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The president, after two or three days repose, by the aid of his medical attendants, was enabled to proceed to the university of Cambridge, near Boston, on the 26th ult. where the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the faculty of that distinguished seminary of learning—as has been the custom on the visit of a president of the United States. After which he passed to Charlestown, where he was handsomely received and escorted to *Bunker's Hill*—from whence he proceeded on his tour, visiting Marblehead and Salem, &c. and arrived at Lowell, where he lodged. On the 28th he was received, in much form, by the state authorities at Concord, N. H. the legislature being yet in session—but he was a good deal exhausted, and compelled to retire from the press of the people. Here was the last place at which we had heard of him, until it was known that he passed through *Baltimore* in the night of the 3d of July—hastening home to Washington!

It appears that the president's health was such as to demand a rapid movement south, and one that would not be interrupted by calls made upon him, or other like demonstrations of respect—for he needed rest, and he found it on board of the steamboats and rail road cars, on his journey. Instead of going to Portland, in Maine, as was intended, he left Concord on Monday, the 1st, after breakfast, and arrived at Washington at 9 or 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 4th of July, making a journey of 474 miles, in *three days*, very considerably recruited. Such are the present accommodations for travelling.

The vice president and secretary of the navy, with Mr. Donnelson and col. Earle, arrived at Washington with the president.

The addresses of the governor of Massachusetts, of the mayor of Boston, and of the president of the university, are among the things which we have laid aside for record—for we regard them as fine specimens of what *ought* to be said on such occasions, *if* such formalities are deemed "necessary and proper"—of which we have considerable doubt, unless in extraordinary cases, such as the visit of LAFAYETTE—the most extraordinary man of his time, the illustrious link between the past and present generation, a *man*, indeed, of three generations, and great and glorious and beloved in all—the pure and *unquestioned* friend of all the human family—the brave, the disinterested, and the good.

We have inserted the address of Mr. Everett, and the reply of the president, at *Bunker's Hill*, and present a brief account of the reception at *Lowell*, because of the peculiar circumstances which belong to both places: for if the former be regarded as the "*Mount Pisgah*" from whence success in the revolutionary struggle was first clearly discerned, the latter may be respected as a splendid demonstration of the victory obtained in establishing the right to "*regulate trade;*" and, as our disputes with the "mother country" on *that* subject, caused the revolution, so the necessity of securing the benefits of the newly gained power to "regulate trade" brought about the adoption of our present federal constitution:* and the battle of *Bunker's Hill* will have been fought in vain, and the constitution be rendered null and void, when it is admitted that there is not power in the federal government to defend and protect the virtuous industry of the females of *Lowell*.

☞The case of Mr. *Pleasants*, "attached" to appear at the circuit court of the District of Columbia, will interest many of our readers. If the proceeding is not retired from—important results may be expected from it.

*To "regulate trade" was the leading point made by *Virginia*, in Jan. 1786, when proposing that commissioners should hold a convention, &c. which resulted in the present federal union.

☞In anticipation of obtaining a copy of Mr. *Webster's* speech, delivered at Cincinnati, we have inserted what may be esteemed the preliminary matters.

MR. WHITE. There is good reason to hope that the report of the decease of this worthy gentleman, is not true. A New Orleans paper of the 18th ultimo still presents his name as a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of the state.

THE CHOLERA.

Maryland. A few cases have appeared on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, above Williamsport.

Pittsburg. A few more solitary deaths had occurred in this city—our latest dates do not show an absence of the disease; but afford no present cause to apprehend it will become epidemical.

A few cases have happened at Claysville.

Kentucky. The Bardstown Herald of the 22d ult. says, that no case of cholera had yet occurred in that town, though they had been very numerous in the neighborhood.

The Maysville Eagle of the 27th says "the cholera still lingers amongst us, though in a greatly mitigated form.

At Flemingsburg the disease had not suffered any abatement. It was thought that *one sixth* of the population who remained in the town, had died. Among them the editor of the "Intelligencer" and his two daughters.

It had appeared at Paris with almost unparalleled malignity. The town was literally deserted in 48 hours—but the flight of many was prevented by disease and death. In like manner it burst out at the Lower Blue Licks, a watering place thronged with visiters. The venerable major Bedinger, a relick of the revolution, lost every white member of his family, including a married daughter, and a son, a physician, who came to attend upon the family.

The cholera had not yet ceased at Lexington—but had so much abated, that the people were returning to their homes. The list of ascertained deaths in this city is awful, the population being regarded. There died, in 20 days—186 whites, 164 blacks, and 25 lunatics in the hospital—total 375.

One white person, 6 Indians and 5 blacks, have died of the cholera, at the Choctaw college, in Scott county.

A few deaths have happened at Cynthiana.

Many fatal cases have occurred in various parts of Kentucky. The disease seems suddenly to present itself, and then as suddenly retire without any known cause.

We had very alarming accounts of the breaking out of the cholera at *Louisville*—but it seems that up to the 25th only 10 or 12 deaths had happened, and these chiefly of persons who had been attacked on the river.

Wheeling. A letter signed by the physicians of this town (11 in number) addressed to the board of health on the 28th ult. says that no new cases of cholera had appeared in the last five days.

Ohio. Though a few cases still happened at Cincinnati, the disease had not at all assumed the character of an epidemic.

Tennessee. The cholera had ceased to prevail at Nashville on the 19th—but cases occurred in the adjacent country. It was bad at Pulaski.

From the 14th Dec. 1832, when the first case was reported, to the 20th June last, there died of the cholera at Nashville, 158 persons—of whom 65 were in the last 20 days of the period given.

New Orleans. A steamboat had arrived at Louisville from New Orleans, which lost 17 of her passengers by the cholera.

There were only 23 interments at New Orleans on the 17th ult. and a strong hope was entertained that the disease was about to cease its ravages; but private letters inform us that it was still causing a great number of deaths on the plantations.

It is stated that the use of calomel, in cholera, has produced almost certain death in Louisiana, in the present season. Opium seems to be chiefly relied on, for a successful practice.

Mississippi. A. M. Scott, governor of this state, has died of the cholera.

Missouri. Cases are happening in some parts of this state. The cholera had been dreadful at Palmyra. The whole population of the town was only 700—but, it is stated that 120 deaths occurred, from the 4th to the 22nd June!

Texas. The cholera has appeared in this country, but had not yet been very destructive.

Cuba. There is reason to hope that the accounts of the cholera at Havana have been much exaggerated.

Mexico. An arrival at New Orleans from Tampico, and the "Courier" says—a letter dated Tampico the 7th, states that in the 14 days previous to the 6th, there had been 500 deaths from the disease, and on that day the deaths amounted to 130.

Digitized by Google

This fatality we believe is unprecedented in this country. The town of Tampico is estimated to contain 3,000 souls; by some there is said to be between 4 and 5,000 inhabitants. On the 8th (the day before the Emperor sailed) there was said to have been 183 deaths. We understand that it was generally confined to the lower classes, and but one foreign merchant had died of it.

A French barque, the name of which we did not learn, lost every person belonging to her with the exception of one man.

THE REV. MR. AVERY. There seems to be a foul disposition to persecute this man—though acquitted of the heinous offences with which he was charged, by a jury of his countrymen; and since then reinstated in the performance of his clerical duties, by a conference of his own church, after a full and deliberate examination of all the points—even some, perhaps, which the law of the land could not have reached. And because that we thoughtlessly, or inadvertently, copied a brief paragraph which insinuated that the jury had acquitted him rather on the principle that it was better many guilty persons should escape than an innocent one suffer, than because of the strength of the testimony in his favor—it is proper to recur to the subject and say, that facts have transpired, since the trial, which go entirely to relieve Mr. Avery of certain parts of the testimony which seemed to be the most decided against him.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST. Though equally friendly to every pursuit of the laboring people of the United States, we have naturally had the greater or more decided interest in the business of the agricultural class—for the good reason that it is, by far, the most numerous and important: and, in doing all that we could to excite manufactures of iron, and other metals, wool, cotton, leather, wood, earths, &c. &c. the fact has always been present to our mind that a ton of iron or a bale of cloth, a pair of shoes or a ship, represented, (for each contains), a large proportion of its value in the products of the land, and of labor variously employed upon it. A bale of cloth, for an example, worth 400 dollars, made and consumed in the United States, as certainly represents an *agricultural* value of 300 dollars, as 60 barrels of flour *exported*, at 5 dollars per barrel—because of the *wool* contained in the cloth, and the *bread and meat*, &c. *which have entered into its composition*, through the subsistence of the makers of it. And, if the whole manufacture of woollen cloth in our country is worth $40,000,000 a year, as has been supposed, it is fully equal to an *export* of *thirty millions* worth of flour, beef, pork, &c. &c. for it matters not how the value is gained. The demand at Boston, Providence and other eastern cities and towns, for the flour of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, much exceeds the general foreign demand—and the wheat-grower can discover no sort of difference in five dollars paid him on account of a barrel of flour consumed at *Lowell*, or in five dollars received because that a barrel of his flour is consumed in *London*. But he has this great advantage, though all are not so sensible of it as they should be, that the market at Lowell is steady—at London capricious; the first may be depended on, but concerning the second no calculation can be made; and there are other equally important reasons why the home market should be preferred which have often been urged upon the consideration of our readers, and need not be repeated on the present occasion. If the gross value of all the manufactures of iron, wool, cotton and leather, in the United States, be 125 millions of dollars a year (which is pretty near the real amount), we have the representative, in these articles, of nearly *one hundred millions* worth of the products of the land, and labor, *excited* to render the mines and the forests—the grain fields, and hay fields, the pastures and ranges, profitable—even mines of gold, without labor, have no more value than mountains of granite. The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania might have been purchased, a few years ago, for a few cents per acre; but labor has been applied to the making of canals and roads, and the value of these fields is immense—far greater than the *gold fields* of the south, or southern America, or even the diamond districts of Golconda and Brazil. And so it is—that the land holding, or *agricultural* interest, has, directly or indirectly, an average of two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of all the leading articles *manufactured* in the United States. Every steam engine employed depends on this interest for its fuel—every wagon, used in transportations, relies upon it for the supply and subsistence of horses, as well as the support of the *driver* of them—whose food constitutes a large part of *his* earnings. But if the driver were not so employed, he would probably be a producer of food; and, at least to the amount, or value, of his own consumption, interfere with the general market for food, and so depreciate its price. And what is price? It costs as much *labor* to make a bushel of wheat at 50 cents a bushel, as if at 200; and it is the manifest interest of the grain-grower—the farmer, to build up a market for his products. If all the people were farmers, *there would be no market for grain*. The foreign demand for bread-stuffs, including rice, is not equal to 2,000,000 barrels of flour a year—and what would be the *price*, per barrel, if every American citizen raised bread for his own family? *Not one-third of what it is;* for the small *surpluses* happening would do more than supply the whole foreign demand. And these surpluses would always exist—(times of scarcity excepted), because that the closest and best managing farmer must have *some* money, to be obtained through the sale of his productions; and hence the surpluses would always be pressing against one another, to reduce price. This must be clear to the understanding of every reflecting person, as well as that a *money-price* has only a certain relation to *value*. The annual subscription to the REGISTER is five dollars; but we can much better afford to send a copy of it to a new customer in exchange for a barrel of flour, than pay five dollars for the barrel of flour, in the usual course of business. The former would be the disposition of a surplus; but the latter bears directly upon the profit in possession. We have not time to carry-out the points now made; nor is it necessary with respect to those who will take the trouble to think. It is the great interest of the American community that the money-price of the products of the land should be high, and the demand steady. We would rather that the ordinary price of flour was 9 dollars then six dollars, and of cotton 15 cents per lb. than ten.* The circulation of money thereby to be caused, in extra profits earned, would enable us better to purchase three barrels of flour or three pounds of cotton-goods, at the high price, than one barrel or pound at the low one. And besides, every kind of labor would have its corresponding advance. Our doctrine will not lead to extremes. A glass of wine may be good for the "stomach's sake;" but a bottle may sicken the stomach. We would not *force* the money-price of the great necessaries of life, but earnestly and steadily *encourage* the production of them, relying on *competition* as a balance-wheel to regulate all affairs between producers and consumers. We refer to the HOME TRADE. The intercourse with foreign countries must rest upon its own laws—restricted or free, as *reciprocated* by the parties; but the amount of it is small, compared with that of the *internal commerce* of a country. In the United States, the home trade is as from 15 to 20 to *one*, as compared with our foreign commerce.

These brief hints or remarks, have been caused by the reception of a letter from a plain farmer of Chenango county, New York—who, in remitting his dues for subscription, was kindly pleased to hold a little familiar chat with us—which we are always thankful to receive, though the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed, forbids a reciprocation of such courtesies, in most cases. He says—

"The advance on wool in *Europe*, has enabled the domestic manufacturer to give a fair price for wool this season—and, as my farm is almost wholly devoted to the raising of wool, I am enabled to enclose you —— dollars. You are on the right track. It is the land and the labor on the land, that must be sacrificed by an abandonment of the protecting system. The woollen mill is precisely in the same situation to the grazier, as the flour mill to the tillage farmer. Neither could get on without the aid of the other. The flour mill will continue to grind if wheat is reduced to 50 cents per bushel—and the woollen mill will move if fine wool falls to 25 cents per lb. But to enable the farmer to furnish the wheat, he must reduce his rent and labor to one-half its present amount or cost—and the wool-grower must keep sheep at 50 cents, per annum, instead of one dollar, the present presumed fair cost of them—but the wheat cannot be supplied at 50 cents, nor the wool at 25, without corresponding reductions in the value of land and labor.

*Except on account of bad crops.

Digitized by Google

"As you are in the habit of using figures for proof, I send you the annexed calculations. I am informed that the Oriskany woollen factory will, in the current year, require 200,000 lbs. of wool. Their agents, (and others), have come into this county to lay in their stock. To supply this 200,000 lbs. of wool will requre the whole clip of 80,000 sheep—2½ lbs. to the head. To support these sheep will require 530 grazing farms, 150 sheep to each, which is a large average for sheep-farmers. This is a great wool county—estimated to possess, at this time, 280,000 sheep, mostly of the fine woolled kinds, which have been increased, in consequence of the manufacturing demand, from 60,000, or thereabouts. These sheep have taken the place of the cow-pastures, and have raised the price of butter from 6 and 8 cents to 12½ and 15, cash, in any quantity. If these 220,000 extra sheep were destroyed, and their place occupied by cattle, 36,000 cows might be supported—the food of one cow being equal to that of six sheep, and their product would be 36,000 firkins of butter—but at a much reduced price, perhaps. We cannot import more than we can pay for. I think that we have now the requisite skill, and that the manufacturing interest will be as valuable as any other—as the price of flour may decline from 5½ dollars to 3 dollars. The south will then have no other gratification than in raising the price of European labor, and reducing that of northern labor to the same standard. The present general prosperity of the farming interest in this county, is entirely owing to the protection given to manufactures. There can be no mistake.

"Moses and Joshua warned the Israelites that when they were well settled and grown fat on the promised land—not to rebel, and forget their Lord and Protector. But they did forget and did rebel, and their sufferings were great—until a new generation destroyed their idols, and returned to the true faith. We must suffer—before our eyes shall be opened.

"P. S. Where a single woollen mill gives employment to half the inhabitants of a county—nearly 40,000 free persons, can it be doubted who are protected by a protecting policy?"

The population of Chenango, in 1830, was 37,404. We see it stated that the sheep in this county require 1,860 *farms*. At 2½ lbs. each, they supply 700,000 lbs. wool—say at only 40 cents, equal to 280,000 dollars.—Wool is the "crop" and *the* profit of the farmers of Chenango, generally, and a very handsome one it is—at fair prices. But the county also, fully furnishes itself with bread and meat, &c. and has many manufacturers and mechanics who keep up a lively market, at home, for the other surplus productions of the agriculturists, and supply them with many things which they need—the surplusses of all these being likewise added to the general stock of wealth, in exchanges with other parts of the country.

The preceding letter was not written for publication—but we thought that the facts set forth ought not to be lost; and hope that its author will excuse its insertion.

IMPORTANT FACTS. We have adduced hundreds of instances, at different times, to shew that duties imposed on articles imported, are not, *necessarily*, taxes upon consumers; and that a reduced amount of domestic duties may only increase the profits of *foreign* producers. On this subject the "United States Gazette" says—"It is a fact well worth the attention of the honest opposers of a protection to American industry, that the principal articles of British manufacture which are admitted at a reduced duty under the altered tariff, have advanced in price in England, so as to cost the consumer here more than when they paid a higher rate. Stuff goods of every description, of which the consumption in this country is immense and increasing, have advanced full fifteen per cent. and coarse woollens generally from 10 to 12½ per cent.

"This result is no novelty to the merchant, nor by any means unexpected by him; as an individual, the change in no manner affects his interest injuriously. The price at which he sells an article bears a regular proportion to its cost of importation. To the country at large, it makes an important difference."

THE WEST! About forty-five years ago, "Red Stone Old Fort"—the location of which is not very far from the centre of Pennsylvania, was called the "Back Woods;" and the writer of this well remembers the departure of a respected family for that place, of whom leave was taken as of persons now proceeding to the "Rocky Mountains." Next Ohio became "*the* west," then Indiana and Illinois, and the left bank of the Mississippi was the *extreme* "west." But the "Father of Waters" was leaped at a bound, and what is now the state of Missouri became *the* west—then Boon's Lick, and where the city of Jefferson now stands; *the* west was next located on the Yellow Stone, some two thousand miles from the Mississippi, but has been removed over the Rocky Mountains, and will soon have its place at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the Pacific ocean. When that happens, "the west" will no longer be heard of. In the present journey to *the* west, pretty near three thousand miles are passed over in steamboats.

A COLORED CONVENTION has lately been held at Philadelphia. Its chief purpose seems to have been to foster and extend an opposition to the African colonization project, now in operation; as the following resolution will shew:

"*Resolved*, That this convention discourage, by every means in their power, the colonization of our people, anywhere beyond the limits of this CONTINENT; and those who may be obliged to exchange a cultivated region for a howling wilderness, we would recommend to retire back into the western wilds and fell the *native forests of America*, where the *ploughshare* of prejudice has as yet been unable to penetrate the soil—and where they can dwell in peaceful retirement, under their own vine and under their own fig-tree."

☞It is in Africa or the West Indies, only, that the people of color can expect to possess the rights of self-government, in becoming a nation; and, without that, we regard it as morally impossible that they can obtain a much improved character or standing amongst men. The "ploughshare of prejudice" has forbidden it.

LIBERIA. From the "Liberia Herald"—"It is but a few months since we noticed the erection of two or three warehouses of good size, on our Water street, and among the improvements progressing in that part of our town, we perceive three other warehouses, belonging to Messrs. Nelson, Cheeseman and McGill, ready to receive their roofs. The great rise of property in this part of the town would astonish many across the Atlantic, who pretend to believe that land can be purchased for a mere trifle in this colony."

A "high school" was about to be established in Liberia, through the bounty of Henry Sheldon, of New York, who has given $2,000 for that purpose. Common schools are abundant; and there is a free school for recaptured Africans.

The "Herald" notices the *suicide* of a famous slave trader, John Ormond, of Bangoland, Rio Pongas. It is supposed that he had shipped 2,000 slaves in the last four years. It *does* appear as if there was an especial Providence over the affairs of the dealers in human blood. In almost every case that we have heard of, these wicked men have had their punishment in this world; and often, like Ormond, been hurried into the next, by acts of violence, committed by themselves or others.

STATISTICS. The intelligent part of the community will be much gratified with the following annunciation, in the "National Gazette"—

The hon. *Timothy Pitkin* is engaged on a continuation of his valuable "Statistics of the United States." He will use the latest materials, and particularly exhibit the condition of our West India trade since Mr. McLane's agreement.

HURL GATE, OR HELL GATE. We learn from the Providence Journal, that the steamboat Providence met with an accident on the 24th ult. which, had she not been an excellent vessel, must have resulted in very serious consequences. "When about to enter Hurl Gate, on her way to New York, very early in the morning, the weather suddenly became very thick and dark; and from

Digitized by Google

some cause she was driven from her course, and struck on the well known rock called the Hog's Back. She was under her common pressure of steam and struck the rock with tremendous force. Some idea of the force of the blow may be formed from the fact, that the best bower chain cable, box and all, was driven with such violence against the railing, as to take the railing with it into the sea. The tables and chairs were overturned, and scattered in every direction—the crockery and glass ware were broken to pieces—the piano forte in the ladies' cabin had its legs broken off, and the passengers were thrown completely out of their berths. The scene is described as one of universal terror and confusion, but happily no person was seriously injured; indeed we have heard of no injury to any one, but capt. Thayer, and he was but slightly hurt. The boat soon proceeded on her way, and it is thought she has received little damage. No blame, we believe, is attributed to any one."

New Hampshire banks. Abstract of the report on the state of the banks, on the first Monday of May, last, presented to the legislature.

Banks	*No.* 22
Capital stock paid in	$2,271,308
Real estate	79,124
Amount of debts due	3,390,826
Specie in the vaults	464,571
Bills of other banks	86,013
Deposites	361,860
Bills in circulation	1,238,643

Red River Raft. *From the Louisville Advertiser.* The Herculean task of removing this raft is in rapid progress. A letter dated 15th May, and written on the theatre of operations, states that thirty-eight sections, embracing fifty miles of the raft, had been removed. The portions detached have been disposed of by running them into the low bottoms or down the bayous that lead from the main channel of the river in the lakes on either side. The leaning timber on the margin of the river has been taken away, and the small islands have been "unmoored" and disposed of. There is no doubt, that after the work shall have been completed, the navigation will be as good through what is now termed the raft, as it has heretofore been below the raft. The rapidity of the current has been doubled below by the work already done. The superintendent expected to continue his labors until the 25th of June, by which time the funds appropriated would be exhausted; but he felt confident of going through the first great section of the raft, and thereby extending steamboat navigation about eighty miles up the river, cutting off two-thirds of the keel boat navigation round the raft.

The party had enjoyed perfect health. The land is said to be excellent and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton. Millions of acres will be greatly improved in value by the work in progress. We only regret that the appropriation was insufficient to enable the persevering and accomplished superintendent to demolish the raft in a single season. Though it was supposed the work would take years of labor and cost a million of dollars, he will effect two-thirds of it with an expenditure of less than $22,000! The services of such an individual are invaluable.

Paris. A table of the births and deaths in the twelve arondissements of Paris, during the year 1832, which has lately been published, presents the following results: In the course of the year, there were 45,675 deaths, and 26,346 births; namely, 28,568 deaths, and 21,322 births in private houses; and 17,010 deaths and 4,992 births in the hospitals. Thus one-fifth of the population are born in the hospitals. Among the births in private houses there were 16,553 of legitimate children, and 4,769 of illegitimate. In the hospitals only 499 were legitimate, and 4,498 illegitimate. Thus of the total births above one-third were illegitimate children. The deaths exceed the births by 19,371; but by subtracting about 16,000 occasioned by the cholera, there remain nearly 25,000 deaths, which number corresponds with that of former years.

The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th arondissements lost in private houses in 1832, the 22d part of their population, whilst the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, lost but one 34th. This disproportion becomes still greater, if, to the number of deaths in private houses we add those which took place in the hospitals, and which chiefly consisted of individuals belonging to the last six arondissements of Paris. The arondissements where the mortality was greatest, are the most unhealthy quarters of Paris, where the streets are narrow and the houses very lofty.

Algiers. The French editors are very indignant at the idea which earl Grey conveyed in the British house of lords, of a relinquishment of Algiers by France. They say—

"It is a great fault to have opened negotiations on such a question. France is mistress at home, and has no more occasion to apply to the English for the investiture of Algiers, than they had to apply to France for the investiture of Ireland. We possess this territory by more liberal and just titles than England possesses *Gibraltar*, *Malta* and the *Ionian Islands*. Shall, then, France be the only country in Europe that has not her right engraven on her sword?"

The circulating medium of England, for a period of paper basis and a period of specie basis, are thus estimated in the Times.

From 1810 to 1818 to be of bank of England and country bank

paper	£45,229,000
Silver	4,500,000
Balance of individuals at the bank of England	1,672,603
In all	£51,401,603

And in 1830 and 1831, (and probably at the present time), £52,523,815, viz:

Bank of England	£20,142,005
Country banks	7,000,000
Gold in circulation	12,000,000
Silver ditto	8.000,000
Private balance in the bank of England	5,381,810
	£52,523,815

Opium trade at Lintin, in 1832. The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with a statement of the opium trade at Lintin, in 1832, from which they annex an abstract of the monthly sales, and the aggregate for the year, amounting to the enormous sum of nearly fourteen millions of dollars, equal it is supposed, to the whole export of tea from China.

	Deliveries.		
January,	1,150 chests,	valued at	$916,618
February,	1,314	" "	985,083
March,	1,263	" "	1,093,344
April,	1,387	" "	1,069,391
May,	1,237	" "	961,942
June,	1,749	" "	1,213,651
July,	3,256	" "	1,682,531
August,	2,017	" "	1,130,071
September,	2,007	" "	1,115,180
October,	2,880	" "	1,687,660
November,	1,748	" "	1,270,968
December,	1,051	" "	861,667
Total,	21,062 chests,	valued at	$13,917,426

The largest stock on hand in any one month was in July, 11,503 chests—and the stock remaining on the 1st January, 1833, was 5,110 chests.

Speech making. In the vacation of parliament, the editor of the Spectator, in the hope of assuaging the speech making fever, has amused himself in affixing to the name of each member of the house of commons, the number of times each speaker addressed the house during the last session, and the columns occupied by the printed report of their speeches. Lord Althorp, we perceive, spoke 182 times, Cobbett 65, Hume 98, O'Connell 134, Sutton 46, Stanley 29, and sir Robert Peel 17. Lord Althorp occupied 59 columns, Cobbett 44, Hume 55, O'Connell 107, Sutton 7, Stanley 47, and Peel 30. The whole number of speakers was 292, and the whole number of speeches made was 1,776 [*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

Mrs. Ann Royall gives us the following "taste of her quality" in a late number of her Paul Pry—

Washington gentility. In our last visit to the war department, we found from a dozen to twenty of the most shameless ruffians on earth in the pension office. The only tolerable clerk, was a negro, and he blackguarded us out of the office.

[Some one has proposed that Mrs. Royall shall be sent to England on a tour, to *match* Mrs. Trollope's account of the United States. It isn't worth the cost and time. But and if it were, we think that the English *lady* would

Digitized by Google

maintain her rank, unrivalled, in deliberate ——; what we must not say of a "*lady*."]

CROMWELL'S ORATORY. "Trust in the Lord, and rely on your pikes," was on one occasion Cromwell's address to his soldiers on going into battle. On another occasion his general address was, "Trust in the Lord, and keep your powder dry." Equally characteristic was his remark to his fatigued soldiers, when from the range of mountains called the Gallees he pointed to the fertile vales of South Munster, and said, "Soldiers of Israel! behold a country worth fighting for."

OUTRAGE ON AN INDIAN. A late number of the Apalachicola Advertiser states that three or four desperate ruffians attacked the house of col. Blunt, head chief of the Apalachicola Indians, at Iola or Bluntstown, in his absence, and having succeeded in breaking down the door with axes, plundered nearly all the personal apparel of himself and family, about $150 worth of goods, and upwards of $700 in cash. The money was a portion of the amount received by him last fall from the government, under the treaty concluded with colonel Gadsden, by which himself and Davy, the chief of Spanewatka, or Cochranstown, stipulated to remove with the people of their towns from Florida, this summer or fall.

[Had such an act been committed *by* Indians—what then?]

FOREIGN NEWS.

London 18th—Paris 20th May.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In the house of commons a motion was made on the 16th of May, by Mr. Cobbett, that the name of sir Robert Peel be stricken from the list of members of the privy council, in consequence of his being the author of the bill to restrict the issue of bank notes to the sum of five pounds. He was left, however, in a marvellously lean minority—only four votes being given in favor of the motion, and 278 against it.

Mr. Thomas Attwood, M. P. had left London to preside at a meeting of the people which he had called at Birmingham, to petition the king that he would discharge his bad ministers. It was thought that the meeting would not be allowed, because of the character of its getting-up, which was inflammatory; but if held, it was supposed that many vast assemblages of the people would follow it, for similar purposes.

The duke of Orleans was present at a grand review in Hyde Park. His visit has no connection with political movements.

A Paris paper says—It is not true that a duel has been fought in London between the duke of Orleans and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The duke of Orleans having made use of language at a ball, which being repeated to prince Bonaparte, was thought offensive by him, the latter demanded satisfaction. Colonel Marbot having replied, on the part of the duke, that being heir presumptive to the throne of France, he had more to risk in a duel than the exiles of the imperial family, it became a personal affair between M. Achille Murat and col. Marbot, who, by the by, is one of the individuals remembered by Bonaparte in his will, and who, after the death of the emperor, received, through the liberality of the great man, 100,000 francs. No meeting has as yet taken place between Messrs. Marbot and Murat, though at the departure of the post, matters were fast approaching to an appeal to arms.

The university of London is much involved in debt.

Lord Liffe, who squandered one immense fortune, has, by the death of a school-fellow, come into possession of another of 2 or £300,000, which he was distributing at Rotherhithe in splendid entertainments. His personal property was lately sold to pay his bill at an hotel.

FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur contains the following [*royal*] documents:

In the year 1833, May 10th, at half past three in the morning, we, the undersigned, Thomas Robert Bugeaud, member of the chamber of deputies, major general, commandant of Blaye—Antoine Dubois, honorary professor of the faculty of medicine, at Paris—Charles Francoise Marchand Dubreuil, sub-prefect of the arrondissement of Blaye—Daniel Theotime Pastoureau, president of the tribunal de premiera instance at Blaye—Pierre Nadaud, procureur du roi of the same tribunal—Guillaume Bellon, president of the tribunal of commerce, and deputy mayor of Blaye—Charles Bordes, commandant of the national guards of Blaye—Elie Descrumbes, rector of Blaye—Pierre Camille Delord, commandant of the garrison of Blaye—and Claude Ollivier Dufresne, civil commissary at the citadel—witnesses called in by gen. Bugeaud, to be present at the delivery of her royal highness Marie Caroline, princess of the Two Sicilies, duchess of Berri—(M. Merlet, mayor of Blaye, and Regnier, judge de Paix, who were also summoned, being in the country, and unable to arrive in time). We went into the citadel and entered the house inhabited by her royal highness, and were introduced into the room adjoining that in which the princess lay. Dr. Dubois, gen. Bugeaud and M. Delord were in the room when the pains first came on, and declared to the other witnesses that the duchess of Berri had been delivered, at twenty minutes before three o'clock, after suffering but a very short time; that they saw her in labor, and receiving the assistance of Dr. Deneux and Dr. Meniere, Dr. Dubois remaining in the apartment till the delivery. Gen. Bugeaud then entered and asked the duchess whether she would receive the witnesses? She answered—"yes, as soon as the child is washed and dressed."

A few minutes afterwards Madame d'Hautefort came out, by desire of the duchess, to request that the witnesses would enter, which we did immediately. We found the duchess lying in her bed, with a new-born child on her left side. At the foot of the bed were seated Madame d'Hautefort and Madame Hanster; Dr. Deneux and Dr. Meniere were standing at its head.

President Pastoureau then approached the princess and addressed to her, in a loud voice, the following questions—"Is it to the duchess of Berri that I have the honor to speak?" "Yes." "You are positively the duchess of Berri?" "Yes, sir." "Is the new-born infant near you, yours?" "Yes, sir, this infant is mine." "What is its sex?" "It is of the female sex. Moreover, I have charged M. Deneux to make declaration thereof."

And, instantly, Louis Charles Deneux, doctor in medicine, ex-professor of clinical midwifery of the faculty of Paris, titular member of the royal academy of medicine, made the following declaration: "I have just delivered the duchess of Berri, here present, wife by lawful marriage of count Hector Lucchesi Palli, one of the princes of Campo-Franco, gentleman of the chamber of the king of the Two Sicilies, domiciliated at Palermo."

The count de Baissac, and the countess d'Hautefort being asked by us whether they would sign the relation of what they had witnessed, replied, that they had come here to attend the duchess of Berri as friends, but not to sign any act whatever.

Of all which we have drawn up the present *process-verbal* in threefold, one of which has been deposited, in our presence, among the archives of the citadel, the two others have been delivered to general Bugeaud, governor, whom we have charged to send them to the government; and, after this had been read, have signed on the day, month and year mentioned above.

Signed—Deneux; A. Dubois; P. Meniere; D. M. P. Bugeaud; Descrumbes, rector of Blaye; Marchand Dubreuil; Pastoureau; Nadaud; Belon; Bordes; Delord; O. Dufresne.

[The duchess would be shipped for Palermo, as soon as fitted for the voyage, in a vessel of war.]

SPAIN.

Nothing *important* from Spain, except that the king was to review 25,000 men, and the reception of the protest of Carlos against the female succession—with the usual supply of robberies and assassinations.

PORTUGAL.

The war between the royal brothers remains as it was. Miguel's batteries had sunk two schooners laden with provisions which were entering Oporto.

POLAND.

The people, made mad by oppression, have again appealed to force, on the frontiers of Gallicia, in large numbers—but they cannot hope to accomplish any good purpose. All that are able, and are willing to labor, should leave it.

Paris, 20th May. The grand council of Berne has proposals under consideration, the purport of which is, that permission shall be asked for the Poles to return to France who left that country on the news of the disturbances at Frankfort, and that, in the meantime, a specified sum shall be allowed for their support.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The accounts from Constantinople do not agree. While some say that the negotiations with Ibrahim had been broken off, because that, by order of his father, he insisted on the cession of Adana, others say that a treaty of peace had been actually signed between the sultan and the pacha, on which account great rejoicings had taken place at Alexandria; all the foreign ships in the harbor firing a salute of 21 guns. Yet this news is doubted.

The second corps of auxiliary Russians had arrived in the vicinity of Constantinople—another had landed on the *Asiatic* side of the Bosphorus, on the line between Ibrahim and the sultan.

☞ *Later news—London papers of the 22d May.*

Great Britain and Ireland. The question of the expediency of the *corn laws* has been again discussed in the house of commons; on which the London Courier says—

"It would appear from the observations of lord Althorp in the house of commons last night, that ministers are not agreed either as to the expediency of maintaining the protective corn duties to their present extent, or as to the mode of imposing duties on the importation of foreign corn. Earl Ripon, in the house of lords on Tuesday, distinctly declared his opinion in favor of a protective corn duty; and his declaration has been generally received throughout the country, as an intimation of the intention of the cabinet not to deprive the agricultural interest of the protection which the present system affords to them. Lord Althorp last night, expressed his doubts whether the present system of corn laws *did* afford any such great advantage to the landed interest. From the general tenor of his lordship's observations, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that lord Althorp is inclined to a sort of free trade in corn; and the principal reason of his opposition to an inquiry into the operation of the present system of corn laws, is, as his lordship stated, the *unfitness of the time* for such an inquiry."

The cotton duties reduction bill, had passed both houses and received the royal assent.

Digitized by Google

On the subject of negro emancipation, a question being put in the house of commons, to ministers, lord Althorp said that he was glad of an opportunity to state, that ministers were determined to persevere with the question with all possible despatch.

The accounts from Ireland represent the state of the public mind of that country as perfectly tranquil.

The ministers appear to have a large majority in the house of commons, in support of their project concerning *the* church in Ireland.

The great meeting of the political union of Birmingham, called by Mr. Attwood, had passed over without any disturbance; Mr. O'Connell was present. Some strong resolutions were passed condemning the repeal of the legislative union with Ireland.

Kean, the actor, died at London on the 15th May.

At the late great meeting of the people at Spitalfields (London) some disturbances took place and a police man was killed. The following was the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case.

"We find a verdict of justifiable homicide on these grounds, that no riot act was read, nor any proclamation advising the people to disperse; that the government did not take the proper precautions to prevent the meeting from assembling, and that the conduct of the police was ferocious, brutal and unprovoked by the people; and we moreover express our anxious hope that the government will in future take better precautions to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful transactions in the metropolis." (Loud cheering in the room.)

The coroner said—I do not know how you can say all these things on the evidence which you have heard. The only evidence which you have to show you how this man met his death was that young woman, who saw the stab given to a man, who was acting in a laudable and unoffending manner; and how any one of the jury can justify such an act, I don't understand. I hope gentlemen, you will reconsider your verdict. You are not here to try the conduct of other persons, whether in the government or police. This, in my opinion is no verdict. (cries of oh, oh.) Indeed it isn't. It was not justifiable homicide; it was either wilful murder by some one you do know or some one you don't know. (Laughter, and oh, oh, which was suppressed by the officer in attendance.)

Foreman—We have patiently considered our verdict. There have been conflicting opinions amongst us; but we have all anxiously compared our opinions—and that is the conscientious verdict of us all, patiently and carefully formed with the most anxious deliberation.

Coroner—You are called upon to say how Robert Cully came by his death, and the only evidence you have to decide upon that is that of the young woman who saw him stabbed.

Several of the jury exclaimed "we do not believe her; no, not one of us."

Coroner—And why not?

A juror—Because she was contradicted by other witnesses. She said she was two minutes talking to the policeman, and it was proved by all the other witnesses that that was impossible. She was tutored.

Another Juror—She was; she was tutored by the police. She acknowledged to having been with them ever since that day. Why ask us to give a verdict against our consciences?

Coroner—You say there were no precautions. I think there were plenty of measures.

A juror—There were no measures to prevent the meeting; and the means employed to disperse it were disgraceful.

Coroner—Well, gentlemen, your verdict, is, that Robert Cully was killed with justifiable homicide?

Jurors—We do.

Coroner, (to the foreman—Well sir, I shall strike out all the rest. [The coroner here drew his pencil across all the words that followed "justifiable homicide."]

Foreman—I cannot agree to that, sir.

All the jury—Nor any of us.

Foreman—Before God and our country—on our solemn oaths—we have given the subject all the consideration in our power: and that paper which I have handed you, contains the judgment in which we have unanimously agreed. If you strike out any part of that, it is not our verdict.

Jury—Certainly not.

Foreman—We have told you our verdict; but we would not give an act of justifiable homicide standing by itself.

Coroner—Well, as you did your duty by giving in a verdict to say that a man is justified in stabbing an unoffending man.

Foreman—If proper measures had been taken, either by reading the riot act or proclamation, or any other means, we would not bring in a verdict to justify the homicide. Therefore to let that verdict go abroad alone, would be very dangerous, and it might be thought we justified the stabbing of a policeman who was legally employed.

Coroner—I think that is the fact.

Foreman—No, on the contrary, we wish to give the police every protection.

Coroner—What you call your verdict don't sound like it; I don't think that a fair verdict.

Several jurors—We will not give any other.

Coroner—It is not a good verdict.

A juror—Well, if you will not take it, you had better dismiss us, and call another jury.

A great deal more of the controversy between the coroner and the jury is given, but we have inserted enough of it to show the whole spirit of the proceeding. The first insisted on a reconsideration of the verdict, saying that it traduced the police and the government—the jury disavowed such a design, but would render no other verdict, &c. After the verdict was recorded—

The coroner said, "Gentlemen, I consider your verdict disgraceful to you; but I thank you for your great attention to the case."

The foreman bowing, said, "We thank you, sir."

Thereupon a number of persons in the room, which was crowded to excess, exclaimed, "Bravo, jurors; you have done your duty nobly, the country is indebted to you!" was followed by the most vociferous cheering in the room, re-echoed with prodigious vehemence by the crowd outside. As the jury withdrew, numbers of persons pressed forward and shook each of them eagerly by the hand. In the streets, as they passed, they were cheered by name, but the police were hooted.

The jury was occupied in this case from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 11, P. M.—and very much exhausted.

The stock of wool is small, and the price high, in England, though large quantities had been received from Australasia.

A bill for the better observance of Sunday, or the Sabbath, has been negatived in the house of commons—objections being made to its details.

The motion of Mr. Cobbett, respecting sir Robert Peel, (noticed above), was expunged from the journals of the house—295 to 5. The baronet was very severe on Cobbett, and the latter very disorderly. The reports of the speeches might amuse some of our readers, but the greater part would feel no interest in them.

On the 17th, Mr. Buckingham gave notice that on Thursday, the 30th of May, he would move, as an amendment to the government plan for emancipating the slaves, the following resolutions:

"1. That every slave in his majesty's dominions has an indefeasible right to emancipation, without delay, and without price.

"2. That from and after the 21st of August, 1834, the anniversary of his present majesty's birth-day, slavery shall cease to exist in every part of the British empire.

"3. That immediate measures be taken to ascertain the actual amount of pecuniary loss that may be sustained by the owners of colonial estates, by the substitution of free labor for slave labor on their several plantations; and to determine to what extent the national funds should be appropriated to compensate all those by whom such pecuniary loss may be actually sustained.

"4. That an adequate supply of preventive police, an independent and impartial magistracy, and teachers for infant and adult schools, be sent from the mother country to all our colonies in which slavery may be abolished, the expense to be borne out of the funds hitherto appropriated to the support of our military establishments in those parts, which, on the entire abolition of slavery, may be extensively and safely reduced."

Portugal. Pedro's prospect of success are said to be brightening.

East Indies. A scarcity of food is expected. A letter from Bombay, 29th November, says—

"We have had so little rain this year, especially in the Deccan, that grain and forage have risen in price greatly, so much so, that in Poonah and other places, the native troops have plundered several of the principal grain dealers. These disturbances have occasioned considerable trouble. The natives (the poorer classes) wish government to fix a rate for grain, which probably will be done. A common laborer's pay, in the Deccan, is from three to four rupees* a month—a sepoy is seven. Grain is now selling at 3¼ rupees a maund, equal to about 28 lbs. English."

Holland and Belgium. The king of the former has agreed to an indefinite armistice, on which fresh speculations of peace are set afloat.

London, May 22. It is with the greatest satisfaction that we have to announce that a preliminary treaty was signed yesterday by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France and Holland. By this convention the English and French embargoes will be taken off Dutch vessels in the ports of England and France, and the interruption of their navigation, on the part of the Dutch government, will be removed. The services of the English and French united squadrons will thus likewise be dispensed with, and the intercourse between the respective parties and Holland placed on the same footing as before the French expedition in November last. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp, now prisoners in France, will, by the same arrangement, be sent home. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the definite settlement of a permanent separation, and till that time the navigation of the Scheldt will remain free. This convention has been agreed upon with the Dutch plenipotentiary, and was sent off to Holland for ratification yesterday.

The Polish fugitives. The following is the answer of the Polish fugitives to the council of Berne, on the proposal that they petition the government of France to be readmitted into that country:

"Consider yourselves, gentlemen, whether it is possible that we can take this step without injuring the dignity of our nation-

*The rupee, for common use, may be valued at 50 cents—but its real commercial value does not average more than 47½ cents. A common laborer's pay, in the East Indies, is from 150 to 200 cents per month—finding his own provisions! How does he live?

Digitized by Google

al character, whose guardians we are. When we left France, in order to withdraw ourselves from the oppression of that government, we did not do so with a view of returning under the same yoke, if we might obtain an asylum there. We could willingly spare the noble Swiss nation the burden which the presence of a corps of 50 persons imposes on it; but we cannot return to France with the sacrifice of our honor, and to induce us again to enter France, the inhabitants of which country sympathise with us, the law which makes exceptions to our advantage must be first repealed. This is our resolution, which I hope you will approve. Accept, &c. (The signatures.)

"*Saignelegier, April* 25, 1833."

Hamburgh, May 17. The Russian government in Poland has published an ordinance of the emperor, dated the 23d ult. by which persons accused of certain political offences including the publication of false news, are ordered to be tried before courts martial, the sentence of such courts to be carried into execution as soon as they have received the confirmation of the viceroy.

The Warsaw papers also contain an account of 25 individuals belonging to the late Polish army, who were concerned in a recent unsuccessful attempt at insurrection. Five of the party were taken by Cossacks on the frontier; one of them poisoned himself, but the other four were brought before a court martial and sentenced to death. The sentence was carried into execution on three of the surviving prisoners; with respect to the fourth, on account of his extreme youth, the sentence was mitigated into corporeal punishment and hard labor.

Turkey and Egypt. There is no later news concerning the affairs of these countries.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

As a proof of the prosperity of Philadelphia, the enterprise and spirit of her citizens, the public improvements in progress, and the anticipated internal advantages in our city, the *Commercial Herald* had recently two articles on the local statistics of the city, chiefly relative to the public buildings or works, recently completed or now in preparation. We extract the list, with the computed cost of each building or work:

The Fairmount water works, cost	$2,063,000
Bank of the United States	413,000
Bank of Pennsylvania	235,000
Girard bank	250,000
Philadelphia bank	50,000
Mint	175,000
Arcade	162,000
University, (new buildings only)	60,000
Chesnut street theatre	75,000
Arch street theatre	63,000
Franklin institute	34,000
Schuylkill Permanent bridge	300,000
Upper Ferry bridge, Fairmount	110,000
Arsenal, on the Schuylkill, below South street	150,000
First Presbyterian church, Washington square	55,000
St. Andrews' church, Eighth above Spruce streets,	65,000
City prison, corner of Broad and Arch streets	50,000
American Sunday School Union	42,000
Sixth Presbyterian church, Spruce street	30,000
Baptist church, Sansom street	33,000
Baptist church, Spruce street	25,000
Twelfth Presbyterian church, Twelfth and Walnut sts.	30,000
Custom house and stores	97,100
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank	50,000
Commercial bank	27,000

To these may be added the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb, academy of fine arts, academy of national sciences, masonic hall, city library, orphan's asylum, widow's asylum, Walnut street theatre, Pennsylvania hospital, almshouse, hall of independence, and a long list of other public buildings, and upwards of one hundred churches, the cost of which we are unable to state.

The following public buildings are now in progress:

New exchange, to be completed next year, architect's estimate	$250,000
Naval asylum, to be completed this season	250,000
Penitentiary, to be completed this season	510,000
County prison	228,000
Will's hospital, for the lame and blind, to be completed this season	50,000
Almshouse, to be completed next year	7 to 800,000
Girard college, just commenced, architect's estimate	*90,000
Central Presbyterian church, estimate	58,000
Bricklayer's hall	11,000
Moyamensing hall	13,000
South front of Girard's square, 16 houses, 4 stories high, with marble basements,	256,000
North side of Girard's square, 22 houses	200,000
Rail road in Broad, from Vine to South streets	60,000
Public school, Front near Pine streets	10,000
Girard appropriation for improving the eastern front of the city	500,000

From this statement it will be seen that the cost of the public improvement in progress at this time amount to nearly *four millions and a half of dollars.*

And on the assessed value of real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia—excluding all the public buildings, all the churches, the squares, burying grounds, &c. none of which are subject to taxation—the *Herald* has been able to ascertain the average value:

In the city and liberties	$95,063,057 50
Penn township, Germantown, Roxborough, Bristol, Oxford, Byberry, Moreland, Lower Dublin, Blockley and Kingsessing	11,872,350 00
Total	$106,935,407 50

*This must be short of the true amount—but it is so in the "copy" before us. ED. REG.

THE LATE MR. TURNBULL.

We copy the following from the "Charleston Mercury" of the 22d ult. just as we find it—as a matter of record.

"INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

"At the late public meeting, in the course of a feeling and eloquent tribute to Mr. *Turnbull's* memory—after bearing testimony to the genuine kindliness and warmth of heart which all, who knew him intimately, acknowledged and loved—to the pure disinterestedness of his patriotism, his freedom from all personal rancor; and the lofty purity and generous chivalry of his motives, gov. *Hayne* produced and read a letter, which he had received from his deceased compatriot, immediately after the appearance of the president's proclamation—a time when it was expected that those who were true to the cause of Carolina, would have to seal their fidelity with their blood. The letter is as characteristic as it is honorable, and will remain among the records of the state a proud memorial of the deceased. We have been permitted to take a copy which we subjoin:

"*John's Island, 22d December*, 1832.

"SIR—The state having called upon her patriotic sons, to support her in her present arduous and unequal conflict with the federal government, I beg of your excellency to order my name to be enrolled, as a private, amongst the volunteers—to enter upon any service, to which your excellency may be pleased to appoint me.

I however submit to your excellency, that my untiring zeal in a cause, than which ancient or modern history records none so mighty to save the liberties of a people, entitles me to belong to that corps to which you may assign the post of the greatest difficulty, danger and honor.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your excellency's most ob't serv't,

"ROBERT J. TURNBULL.

"His excellency *Robert Y. Hayne, gov. of S. Carolina.*

"The reading of this letter, so full of the spirit of the Carolina Brutus, was received by the meeting with much emotion. The governor stated, that, knowing full well that this was no empty bravado, but a sincere offering, he accordingly assigned Mr. *Turnbull* to that corps, which had been chosen to form a rallying point and forlorn-hope, in case of alarm; that Mr. T. immediately came to the city, armed himself and regularly attended the drills of his corps: and he added, that he was very sure that, had a bloody conflict with our oppressors followed, and our liberties been cloven down, *Robert J. Turnbull* would not have survived to mourn their loss. None can doubt this, who saw how the spirit of the deceased rose as the storm thickened, and who heard his tone of proud defiance and animated confidence, when the frown of tyranny was darkest."

THE CHOLERA AT LEXINGTON.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the National Gazette, dated Lexington, Kentucky, June 16.

"On Sunday, the 2d instant, that awful scourge of God, the cholera, broke out in Lexington, and its ravages have been dreadful and desolating, beyond example—not excepting even New Orleans. It is the opinion of the best informed, that not far short of 400 have fallen victims in about 14 days—and this too with a greatly reduced population. More than one-half, probably two-thirds, fled soon after its commencement. Not the intemperate, not the dissolute, not the wretched and poverty-stricken alone have fallen, but many of our best citizens—men of wealth, of character, of sobriety, of religion. No less than ten or twelve communicants in our church, and I presume a proportional number in all the rest. Many of our most worthy and respectable ladies also;—among them Mrs. Scott, relict of the late governor Scott. Thus the pestilence has seemed to take a more elevated range than it has usually done in other places. It is true, that many of the lower classes have fallen. It has been very severe upon the blacks, especially upon those who were *free*. They had nobody to care for them, and money would not command attendants. But, after all, no more than upon others, in proportion to their numbers.

"The progress of the disease has been frightfully rapid. Many have gone to their beds *well*, and have been in their graves before the next noon. The panic has been dreadful, and the more so as it was wholly unexpected. All that could fly, fled. The city authorities disappeared—no hospital for the poor provided—no board of health formed—no medical reports made or required—and now, no mode of ascertaining our exact loss. We can only *guess* at it by the numbers of the *missing*. Stores have been shut—hotels and taverns shut—public houses, printing offices, &c. all shut; and, in short, nothing *open* but grave yards and their *premonitories*—apothecaries' shops. Even butchers and bakers suspended their functions, and country people ceased to supply our market. In short, the general cry seemed to be that of Napoleon's shattered troops, at the battle of Waterloo—'Sauve qui peut.' Our physicians are either dead or broken down. Dr. Dudley alone I believe has stood it through, and is still on the alert.

Digitized by Google

Some others are trying to follow his example, *a la distance*. Dr. Cooke, a host in such a scene, has been unfortunately put *hors de combat*, by a fall. But, alas!—the most they have done is by way of *prevention*. The *real* cholera has been cured but in a few cases. They tell us, indeed, that it will yield to medicine, if taken in season. By this I understand, before the disease fairly sets in. They can cure or stop the premonitory symptoms; and this, I think, is about the whole amount. If the disease be under the control of medicine, why, with some of the ablest physicians, as I believe, in the United States, have we lost 400 citizens? If the disease be, truly within the control of medicine, have not those physicians, who have devoted themselves, day and night, to the sick, an awful responsibility resting on them still *unredeemed?* But I have no doubt all has been done that was possible, in a state of society so completely disorganised. The general suffering has been great, and individual suffering beyond description. No paper has been printed, or handbill issued, because there was nobody to do it. All was consternation and dismay. Some, who fled, were soon brought back on the bier—others were buried in the country. Graves could not be dug, nor coffins made, so fast as they were wanted. A number of coffins, or boxes, were sometimes put in one hole. Ten or a dozen bodies have been left in the grave yard, unburied till their turn came the next day. When we retired, at night, we could not expect, and hardly dared to hope, to meet again *well*. Such, sir, has been the cholera in Lexington.

"I said our city authorities had disappeared. This is true of them as a body. The mayor and col. Combs have been active. But individuals have generously, and I may add, with a godlike zeal, devoted themselves to *doing good*, and to the mitigation of suffering. First and foremost, on this list, is bishop Smith, of the Episcopal church, who, in body, is but the skeleton of a man, but in heart and soul, a *giant* in every good word and work. His whole time, day and night, rain and shine, has been devoted to the consolation of the dying, or the funeral services of the dead. From early dawn to midnight he has been constantly on his feet, or on his knees; and to me, it seems a miracle, that he is still on duty, as bright as ever! What *other* clergymen here have done—I have not heard. David Sayre, too, has devoted himself, body and soul, and purse, to the alleviation of misery, and deserves from the friends of humanity a brighter meed, than ever graced the brow of a monarch. Many others have followed his example. Several gentlemen too in the country have contributed generously to our relief, by sending in and distributing, gratuitously, beef and other necessaries. Among these I need not name the patriot farmer of Ashland.

"But we trust, that the agony is nearly over. The cloud of pestilence, which has so long brooded over our city and burst upon it with all its fury, is beginning to recede. Only 10 or 12 deaths last night, and but few new cases. The weather is now fine, and we cannot but hope, that Providence, in his infinite mercy, will say to the torrent of desolation which has been deluging our city—*thus far and no farther*. But Lexington has received a shock, from which it cannot speedily recover."

WYOMING MASSACRE.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

New Troy, Pa. June 5, 1833.

This little village was yesterday made the scene of an exhibition of most unusual and thrilling interest. The remains of those who were sacrificed at the Wyoming massacre on the 3d of July, 1778, were disinterred preparatory to the erection of a monument commemorative to that disastrous event. On the beautiful plain where now stands the cheerful village of New Troy on the west bank of the Susquehanna, and a short distance above Wilkesbarre, was recently discovered the sepulchre where the dead had been hastily interred by the surviving settlers. The bodies had evidently been promiscuously thrown into one common grave, and as no stone had been placed to mark the spot, it had long since been lost sight of. Different individuals residing in the neighborhood, some of whom were children of the sufferers, had made repeated attempts to discover the grave, but the progress of cultivation had so effectually obliterated all traces, that every search had heretofore proved fruitless. The grave is situated in a lot adjoining the road and is slightly elevated above the surrounding country. The Susquehanna is within a short distance and adds to the picturesque beauty of the scenery, which from every point of view possesses uncommon interest. About twelve hundred dollars had been already subscribed towards defraying the expense of a monument. The workmen are now engaged in preparing a vault in which the remains are to be deposited, and it is expected that the monument will be erected on the 3d of the ensuing month, it being the anniversary of the battle.

The remains are now lying in boxes placed in an adjoining building under the care of a neighbor, Erastus Hill, and are certainly objects of great curiosity as well as interest. Eighty skulls are displayed to the contemplation of the spectator and the light of day, after having for more than half a century reposed beneath the soil on which the merciless savage left their slaughtered bodies. The limbs and skulls are variously marked. Some bones are perforated by balls, and the skulls almost invariably broken by the tomahawk; in some cases the pole of that instrument has apparently alone performed the work of death, while in others the edge has cleft through the skull in a manner that shows the enemy to have been proficient in the use of his weapon. In every instance the marks of the scalping knife are distinctly visible. On removing one particular skull, a bullet was found, almost imbeded in the bone, a little above the left ear and back of the temple. The lead is partially divided, apparently battered, by the force of the concussion, and at this moment is preserved in its original position from which it is removed without difficulty for the inspection of the curious.

Among the relics was found small portions of a garment, made of wool, on which the color, a "bottle" green, is distinctly visible.

DREADFUL SLAUGHTER—SUMATRA.

The Singapore Chronicle of the 12th of December, contains the following account of the assassinating of no less than three thousand Dutch troops and natives of the interior of Sumatra, whither, it appears, they had penetrated with the view of making reprisals upon the native princes:

"Intelligence of much importance has reached this settlement from Siac; relative to the Dutch expedition, which we mentioned on the authority of some native traders lately arrived from Campar, as having reached Gunong Berapi in the Menamkebu country. The intelligence we allude to is of such a nature, and involves statements of such disastrous occurrences, that, on being made acquainted with it, we deemed it highly necessary to make minute inquiries as to its truth or probability, before we gave publicity to it. The result of our investigation among the several Siac people who arrived during the week, is such as to leave little doubt on our minds, of the entire probability of the statements. Our principal informant, on whose account reliance can be placed most, is the naquodah of a Siac prow, and son of one of the rajah of Siac's chief men. This person states, previous to his leaving Siac, some 10 or 15 days ago, a confidential person arrived there from Menangkebu, (a distance of about 15 days journey overland, according to some, and 10 or 12 days only, according to others) who informed the rajah in the presence of this naquodah, that the Dutch troops had been cut off by an immense number of the natives, who assembled at night and slaughtered them in a desperate *amuk*. The troops are said to have been stationed at three different places, Paya, Komboh and Along Pangang, in the divisions of Agam and Rown beyond Guong Berapi. It is stated that the Dutch, having gained over the rajah of Pageruyong as an auxiliary, came into easy possession of most parts of the country; for through the influence of this rajah, the natives submitted to the Dutch, and allowed them to proceed so far inland as they did with little or no opposition. It appears, however, that the Dutch too confident of their political strength, abused the power so easily obtained, and treated the natives with such severity and oppression, by raising levies and contributions, that the latter became desperate, and having formed an extensive combination, attacked the troops at the three places above named, simultaneously, (in order to prevent a junction) and slaughtered them with their native weapons, it is believed, to a man. The number of their victims, we are told was not less than three thousand."

ACCELERATED MOVEMENT UPON CANALS.

On Saturday afternoon a trial was made, upon the Paddington canal, of the new canal boat. The object of the trial was, to show that a boat built in a different form, and constructed of other materials than the ordinary canal boat, might, by using superior horses, be drawn along the water at the rate of ten miles or more in an hour, instead of two miles an hour, the pace of the boats now in use. The day was remarkably fine. The portion of the canal more particularly appropriated to the experiment was from the third to the seventh mile from Paddington. The boat was constructed of sheet iron, rivetted hot. It was 70 feet long, by 5½ feet wide, and painted green and white. The boat was provided with an awning made of white twilled cotton cloth, which had been rendered semi-transparent with oil. The awning was so set up that the top was extended over light wooden arches, which rested upon a thin upright frame of rod iron; and the sides, in the form of curtains, were made to slide at pleasure upon parallel rods placed at the upper and lower ends of the curtains. The rudder was of a single sheet of iron, of about a yard in length, and it was moved by a tiller made of about two yards of stout rod iron. Two steady hunting horses, each mounted by a lad, and the two harnessed to a towing rope of about 150 feet in length, constituted the moving power. The number of persons on board the boat was 48, including the crew, the gentlemen making the experiment, some of the principal members of the Grand Junction company, and the visiters, amongst whom were Mr. Telford, Mr. Babbage, captain Bazil Hall, Mr. Hellyer and Mr. Gill; a lady also made one of the party on this interesting occasion. Certain distances were measured on the canal bank, and marks set up at the ends of them. At each of these places, also, a man was stationed with a guaged rod in his hand, which he so held as that, upon the boat's passing, he might instantly read off the height of the wave caused by the disturbance of the water. When all things were ready on the shore, and the party had embarked, the boat was put in motion. The speed from one station to another, taken by seconds watches, showed, for some time, a progress at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. The horses, however, soon began to tire, and the speed fell to eleven, and ultimately, in returning for the third time, to ten and a quarter miles in the hour.

The experiment, as far as it goes, was attended with complete success. The motion is the easiest imaginable. The boat glides along the water so smoothly and noiselessly, that its progress is all but imperceptible to those on board whose attention is not extended to external objects. A relay of horses will be required

at the end of every four or five miles. The banks of the canal will have to be edged for nine or ten inches above the ordinary level of the water with hard materials, and the towing path to be slightly sloped outwards. Improvements, no doubt, will also be made to facilitate the passing of locks, and in the mode of attaching the horses to the boat, so that the animals may exert their power upon the boat, disembarrassed of the awkwardness of the direction in which, under the present form of towing, they are made to put forth their strength. [*London Albion.*

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

The Charleston Patriot of the 13th ult. contains a report of the financial affairs of the South Carolina rail road company, including a general statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the company since its organization, classed under their several heads. We gather from it the following particulars:

All the means of the company, including capital stock, loans and receipts for tolls, &c. have amounted to $831,499 92, and the expenditures of all kinds to $831,365 87. This sum includes the cost of all the locomotive engines (seven in number), forty-six passenger cars, and all the tenders, freight cars, &c. used on the road, negroes, horses, &c.—amounting altogether to nearly $100,000. To finish the contracts and complete the road finally, with all the engines and cars estimated to be necessary, a further sum of $73,044 08 is required; giving the sum of $904,410 07 as the gross cost of the road and all the appurtenances and contingencies. The round sum of $800,000 is for the actual cost for the construction of the road and the materials. It exceeds the highest estimated cost at the commencement of the work—the first estimate being $405,000 and the second $687,000. The excess is accounted for by the adoption of a more expensive style of work than was at first contemplated.

The current expenses of the company, for a chief engineer, commissioner, resident engineer, and two assistant residents, woodmen, &c.—is $14,340 per annum. With the exception of a superintendent, this expense will cease within the next two months.

The report proposes an increase of the capital stock of the company to $1,000,000, with a view of extinguishing all existing debts for loans, &c. and providing the funds for completing the work. Four new locomotive engines have been ordered from England, and *three* contracted for in Charleston, making a force of *fourteen* locomotive engines already in operation or in preparation. The report recommends a further increase of this power to the extent of ordering two engines monthly, until they amount to a number to be decided on in the meeting of stockholders.

A statement is made, by way of appendix, of the amount of business calculated upon, and the force necessary to transport it. The amount of cotton received at Hamburgh and Augusta, each year, is from 160,000 to 180,000 bales, of which from one-fourth to one fifth is now transported to Charleston by the river and coastwise—a circuitous and tedious route. The committee think that at least *three-fourths* will pass by the rail road, but they take as a moderate estimate only one-half, or 85,000 bales, 27,200,000 lbs.—the freight of which would amount to $128,520. The return freight being taken at an equal amount, and the income from passengers at $202,500—the aggregate income for the year is assumed to be very low at $449,540. Large allowances are then made for locomotive power, cost of conveyance, wear and tear, and interest, repairs, agencies, &c. and the whole expenses are put down at $167,400. The net annual income is thus stated at $295,140, or upwards of *twenty nine* per cent. on a capital of $1,000,000. Various other estimates and allowances are made, but the smallest possible income—on the supposition that the business fall short one-third—is put at *fourteen per cent.* The prospects of the road are thus considered highly favorable. It is a valuable monument of southern enterprise and perseverance. [*Balt. Am.*

UNITED STATES DRY DOCKS.

From the United States Gazette.

MR. CHANDLER—At this juncture it may be interesting to your readers, to peruse a correct and minute account of the great *granite dry dock*, at *Gosport*, which last week received within its bosom, the *Delaware* ship of the line. This magnificent national work, corresponds in every respect with the dry dock at Charlestown, Mass. which is about to embrace old Ironsides, the successful battle ship in the late war.

A trip to Norfolk in the spring of the last year, afforded the writer many an interesting excursion across Elizabeth river to the navy yard, to witness the progress of improvements at this extensive naval depot. The most novel, expensive and important undertaking, was the dry dock, then nearly completed, and built as well as the one eastward, under the superintendence of our countryman, Col. Baldwin, architect and engineer.

The cost of this stupendous work, at Gosport, was estimated at about 7 to 800,000 dollars.

It is worth millions to the naval service of the country.

United States dry dock at the Norfolk station.

The excavation for the dry dock was finished at the depth of about 34 feet below ordinary high water.

The foundation of the dock is formed of piles driven into hard stiff blue clay, at the distance of three feet from each other from centre to centre. More than 4,000 of these piles were driven. They vary in length from 15 to 30 feet, and were driven with rams weighing about 2,000 lbs. each, falling from a height of 25 or 30 feet. The piles are capped with timbers of a foot square, and laid in a direction at right angles to the axis of the dock. The spaces between the caps are filled with stones, and the whole is levelled to receive the first floor, which is of plank, and is three inches thick. On this floor, and directly over the caps of the piles, are laid timbers sixteen inches by twelve, the spaces between which are filled with brick laid in cement. Upon this, the second plank floor is laid similar to the first. This floor is about 341 feet in length and 100 in breadth, and upon it rests the masonry of the dock. The stone work of the dock rises to the height of 36 feet above the plank floor, and 5 feet above high water mark. The mouth or entrance of the dock is 60 feet in width, and at high tides, will admit a man-of-war or line of battle-ship drawing 25 feet of water. The stone floor here is 6 feet thick, and is composed of 3 courses of hammered stone. The chamber of the dock, or that part in which the ship rests, is 228 feet long at the bottom and 249 feet at top, and is 30 feet wide at bottom and 86 at top. The sides and upper end of the chamber are formed of sets of altars as steps, which, as they rise, recede from the centre of the dock, thus forming level walks around the chamber for the convenience of workmen and for placing shores to support the ship. The stone floor of the chamber is an inclined plane, and the masonry is 4 feet thick at the lower, and 5 feet 3 inches at the upper end, sloping 15 inches in a distance of 206 feet, and is composed of two courses of hammered stone.

The gates of the dock which secure and close the entrance, consist of a pair of turning gates, made in a manner similar to the gates of canal locks, and a floating gate or boat which last will be placed near the entrance. The boat when placed, will present a broad side to the river, and the keel will be formed so as to fit exactly a groove cut in the bottom and sides of the inverted arch, which forms the entrance. The turning gates are placed in recesses between the floating gate and the chamber of the dock. Each gate is supported by a pintle and two rollers, which move upon iron rails laid in the stone floor of the recess. Each gate is computed to weigh from 50 to 60 tons. To move the immense weight, two capstans with gearing, are placed on each side of the dock, within the masonry, with chains attached to the gates to open or shut them at pleasure. The mitre sill or that part of the stone flooring against which the gates shut, is composed of blocks of stone, weighing from 5 to 12 tons each. To drain off the water from the dock, there are culverts formed on each side commencing at the lower part of the chamber, and terminating in a large reservoir built in the masonry across the head of the dock. This reservoir is a large chamber, of 7 feet in width, 11 feet high, and about 86 feet long, and by means of a tunnel, communicates with two large wells, sunk within the engine house. The tunnel is of an oval form, built of brick, laid in cement, and is 165 feet long, 4 feet high, and 2½ feet wide. In each of the great wells are placed 4 lifting pumps of 2½ feet diameter, and 30 feet long, and 4 chain pumps, with a sectional area of one square foot each. These pumps, worked by a high pressure steam engine of 120 horse power, it is thought will be sufficient to discharge all the water from the dock in about two hours.

The process for docking a ship is conducted as follows:

The reservoir, wells and tunnel are drained of their water, and the communication with the chamber cut off, by means of composition sluice gates, placed at the heads of the culverts. The great gates being open, the ship is warped into the chamber by means of capstans placed in convenient situations, when the gates are shut, and the small sluice gates opened, which discharge the water slowly into the reservoir and wells, till the ship's keel touches the blocks upon the floor of the chamber. Shores are then placed to keep the ship in an upright position, and the steam engine put in operation, which soon frees the dock from water and leaves the ship perfectly dry, when her repairs may be commenced.

When the repairs are finished, and the ship is to be taken out of the dock, the chamber must be filled with water, before the great gates can be opened. The chamber is filled by means of culverts, through which water is allowed to pass from the river. During the time the ship is in dock, these culverts remain closed by composition sluice gates. When the chamber of the dock is filled, the pressure on both sides of the great gates being the same, they may then be opened and the ship discharged. M.

EXCURSION TO LOWELL.

From the Salem (Mass.) Register.

Last Thursday we took a ride to Lowell, by the direct route through Danvers, Reading, Wilmington and Tewksbury. The face of the country on this route, after leaving Danvers, is generally sandy and sterile, and affords but few objects worthy of notice. The canker worm has spread devastation over this whole tract of country, and nearly all the apple trees between Danvers and Lowell are scorched and dried up. We passed a few fields of barley, of a scanty and meagre growth, and here and there a hop yard bristling up like quills upon the fretful porcupine. One object, however, was peculiarly interesting, it was a solitary crow sitting upon a rock in the midst of a sandy cornfield, looking wistfully on the lean and sallow leaves of the young corn, just struggling above the yellow and rocky soil. The houses, and fences, and out buildings were in admirable keeping with the rest of the scenery—they are part and parcel of the same picture. Farming, indeed, along here, is considered a poor business; accordingly, whenever we got to a cluster of houses we found the inhabitants had betaken themselves to the

Digitized by Google

manufacture of shoes, in which they are proficient, and have even rivalled their neighbors of Lynn. Now and then we passed a cluster of neat houses, painted white, and looking very prettily as they glistened through the dark masses of foliage which hung pendant from the branches of the majestic elms. We stopped at a shoemaker's shop where the road branched off, to inquire the way to Lowell, and the man, mistaking our question, and being filled with admiration at the sight of three great white meeting houses on a hill belonging to his village, and which stood in view, answered us, very readily, "one is orthodox, one is Universal, and the other is Baptist." We informed him, that he had misunderstood our question, and that we had inquired the way to Lowell, on this he pointed to the road before us, and we drove on. The road was now more and more sandy, till at last, rising a hill, we descried Lowell spreading out on all sides, half hid behind the trees, and half opening to our view, with its huge factories, its numerous church towers and its white dwelling houses. We soon came to the beautiful village called Belvidere, situated on a gentle slope of land on this side of the Concord river. This village is separated from the town of Lowell, but in fact forms a part of the settlements which have grown up with the establishment of the factories. On the right hand, beyond the Merrimack which is seen winding its way through its rocky banks, whitened with foam, we see the hills rise gently and spread around, forming the outlines of a grand amphitheatre; in the centre of which Lowell is situated. These hills have been selected for the sites of villas, and several elegant dwellings have been erected, and more are going up. A bridge has lately been thrown over Concord river, connecting Belvidere with the main body of the settlements on the other side. The Concord river meets the Merrimack at right angles, and the point of land included between the two rivers has been chosen for the site of Lowell. Here then, is a great city, teeming with an industrious population, built up within six or eight years, as if by princely power, and whose interest and prosperity are founded upon an imperishable basis; already become the second town in the commonwealth, in population and wealth, and rapidly increasing into greater importance. We shall not enumerate the factories, churches, houses, printing offices, hotels, taverns, stores, shops, &c. this has been often done, and need not be repeated.

We arrived at Lowell about noon, and put up at the American Hotel, a spacious and convenient house, fitted up in good style, and furnished with every convenience for the accommodation of travellers. We took dinner and set out on a tour of observation. We found a friend who acted as our conductor, and we were led through the factories and shewn many other things of great interest and curiosity. We continued our rambles, sometimes in the city, sometimes on the falls of the Merrimack, and then about the scenery around the Concord river, till after the evening bell rang for nine. We retired to rest at an early hour, as seemed to be uniformly the habit; and the inhabitants have good reason for doing so; for at three o'clock, the next morning, even before day light, one factory bell rang a merry peal, and as soon as the last pulsation struck upon the ear, the whirring and clanking of the machinery was heard. We looked out of the window and saw the dawn had just began to throw its grey light over the east, and right opposite a factory lighted up and all alive and in motion. At 5 o'clock the great bell rung for a general turn out, and a simultaneous movement in all the factories. The girls swarmed out from all the streets and avenues which led from their boarding houses, and directed their steps towards a single point, where they became concentrated in a dense mass, at the bridge leading to the entrance of a range of factories, standing on a line on the opposite side of a straight canal which supplies the water power to each of the factories included in the entire establishment. The canal is bordered on the side next the factories, with stores for receiving the raw cotton, and on the bank next the street with rows of elms or other ornamental trees, which are enclosed and separated from the main street by a handsome fence. At 7, the great bell rang for breakfast—the great wheels were stopped again, and all became silent; the girls, men and boys poured forth from the gates, and crossing the bridge, diverged and radiated off towards the boarding houses. In half an hour the great bell is again heard, the wheels commence their gyrations, the streets are again full of people. The same ceremonies and the same appearances take place at the dinner hour, which is half past twelve, and at half past one the bells ring again, and the afternoon operations commence. The wheels go round, the spindles twirl, the looms jerk in the thread so quick that the eye can only catch a glance of them as they dart through the warps, while the tissue is plainly perceived growing and winding itself up on the cylinders. We took a glance at the whole establishment of a cotton mill, from the opening of a bale of raw cotton to its being drawn out into a thread, and from that to its warping, sizing, weaving, folding, packing, and finally its loading and carrying in wagons drawn by six stout horses, through the heavy sands on the Tewksbury road, down to Boston.

The ringing of the great bell at Lowell, either at three or five o'clock in the morning is certainly to some purpose. It is no play-thing to call idlers from their beds, or to disturb those who had better be abed and asleep. How silly it is for people to be talking of morning walks, and boasting of taking exercise before breakfast, and then coming home tired out, and scarcely able to worry through the tedious day. There is no such fancy as this at Lowell. It is quite another thing to hear the great bell ring there. It starts up from their beds ten thousand people in the prime of life, in the full enjoyment of health, ready and able to handle and direct the rolling and twirling and twisting and thumping which is going on every where around on the right and on the left, before and behind. There does not appear, however, any unreasonable duty imposed upon any individual. All are at liberty to come and go whenever they please. The girls come to Lowell when, and stay as long as it pleases them; and as they work by the piece, or job, the prices for which are placarded upon the doors of all the factories, the attendance is voluntary, and the wish to earn the utmost in the shortest time, induces them to a close application to business. They come from all quarters of the country, and the stage coaches, drawn by six horses, are continually occupied in bringing in and carrying out loads of well dressed, rosy country girls. We noticed groups of these factory girls, as they were in attendance upon the looms and spinning frames. They were in the freshness and bloom of life, generally of about 20 years of age. Sometimes, when half a dozen in a neighborhood had put their looms in order, they would leave them to their own exact and rapid motions, and assemble in little squads at some favorite place of resort, where there was a looking glass, at which they arranged their curls or adjusted their combs, tattled all the gossip, and found out who was who, and what was what. This is their business for the day; but after tea, which they take at 7 o'clock, they dress up for the evening, and the well lighted streets and the brilliantly illuminated stores were full of them. There was not a dry goods store nor a milliner's shop in which there were not to be seen groups of these fair purchasers. The workmen of the various factories, the builders, masons, carpenters, &c. of which Lowell is full, were also on the go. The hotels were filled or thronged about the piazzas, and in two places we observed auctioneers mounted on a stand and bawling as usual, while their ivory balls were flourishing about and glancing in the rays of the torch ligh, as the presiding genius of the gaping crowd. All, however, was every where orderly and respectful. There was no noise, no rudeness, no assembling at the corners, no justling—nor did we see any constables stalking to and fro with their poles, to keep the peace. At the ringing of the 9 o'clock bell the multitude retired from the streets. We ought not to forget, that as we walked about the place, we noticed the refinements of social life, in listening to the piano, accompanied by the flute, and were quite delighted at the high degree of taste and execution of two amateur performers. We inquired of one of the crowd of listeners, and were informed that the performers were some of the head workmen of one of the factories. Indeed we found that music was a favorite amusement, and a taste for that elegant accomplishment is established in the place. We saw in a church, spacious and beautifully finished within, a large and elegant organ, lately built by those excellent organ builders, the Messrs. Hook, of Boston, remarkable for the richness of its open diapason, and the majestic power of its sub bass. The church and organ cost the proprietors 28,000 dollars. We believe there are not less than fifteen churches in Lowell, all of modern architecture, and most of them built either of brick or stone, several of which are furnished with organs.

But, after all, it is not so much what Lowell is, as what it is inevitably destined to become—a city, second to none in the State for population and importance. The immense extent of the factories already established, and the magnificent works now in the progress of erection, will lay a foundation for the industry and prosperity of a population of one hundred thousand souls. There is already a theatre in building, of wood, very spacious, and will contain an auditory not less than can be accommodated in the Tremont itself. Among the conveniences of the place, we visited a bathing house, fitted up with much taste and elegance. It contains apartments for ladies in one division, and for gentlemen in another. The rooms were carpeted and furnished with chairs, tables, glasses, and all the accompaniments of the toiletta. Below the bathing rooms there are apartments for bathing in the river, and one spacious enclosure, in which there is a basin four feet in depth, calculated for swimmers.

We saw the carpet establishment, where they were weaving Kidderminster and Brussels carpeting, rugs, &c. This is done by complicate looms not easily described. There appeared to be about twenty looms at work, each one having a different pattern, which comes out without the care or thought of the operator. The Brussels carpeting was woven in the loom altogether different from the Kidderminster, and required the aid of a boy to move some of the machinery. The operation is slow and tedious, and requires great care. The hearth rugs were of two kinds, one having on it some fanciful figures, and the other with a thick nap of variegated colors.

Buildings were going up all over the immense extent of ground on which Lowell stands, or is to stand. Buildings of all descriptions of stone, brick and wood, were ascending, and some most extensive factories, with all their accompaniments of dwellings and out-houses, were erecting in that quarter of the town bordering on the Merrimack, towards the falls. There is one very large and beautiful brick factory near the outlet of Concord river, seven or eight stories high, just finished, but not yet in operation, designed for the manufacture of broadcloths.

The great number of stores is quite surprising. They stand in rows in all the principal streets, and are of every description —dry goods stores, apothecaries, furniture warehouses, shoe stores, milliners, tailors, groceries, confectioners, &c. &c. They are spacious and beautiful, particularly those under the new Unitarian church. These have no windows, either bow windows or any other. The entire front is thrown open, and the

Digitized by Google

whole interior of the shop displayed to the passengers as they proceed along the brick side walks.

We walked over the back part of the city, (as we cannot help calling it) to look at the Herculean labors of a gang of men, cutting a deep excavation through a solid mass of granite, to make an opening for the entrance of the railway which is now building between this place and the capital. They have a pretty tough job in hand. It is no less than to cut through a solid rock about forty feet in depth, and for the distance, at a guess, of one-fifth of a mile. Upon mounting to the top of the smooth bald head of the granite mass, we saw beyond, in the line of the road, another gang of men, working their way in an opposite direction, to meet those at this end. As many teams were kept employed, carting and dragging away the fragments of rock, as could get at the foot of the excavation, and as many groups of men as could stand to work, some drilling, some tumbling down the loose fragments of the rock, some loading, and some goading the oxen away with their loads. Ever and anon, the workmen would clear out and hide themselves behind trees or among the rocks, when an explosion would take place, and the whole air would be filled with smoke and stones and great rocks flying out in all directions. Then all the gang would return and resume their work again.

LOWELL COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

A late number of the Lowell Journal has the following interesting article:

The whole amount of capital at present invested is 6,150,000 dollars. The number of large mills in actual operation is 19. These mills are each about 157 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth—of brick, five stories high, each averaging from ten to thirteen feet high, thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air. The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,000—looms 3,000. The whole number of operatives employed is about 5,000, of which 1,200 are males, 3,800 are females. The quantity of raw cotton used in these mills per annum, exceeds 7,000,000 lbs. or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods of various qualities manufactured annually is about 27,000,000. Were the different peices united, they would reach to the distance of 15,300 miles! In this estimate is included about 2,000,000 of yards of coarse mixed cotton and woollen negro clothing, in the manufacture of which about 80,000 pounds of wool are used per annum.

The quantity of wool manufactured annually into cassimeres is about 150,000 lbs. making about 150,000 yards.

The Lowell carpet manufactory is in itself a curiosity—68 looms are kept in operation by hand labor, viz: 50 for ingrained or Kidderminster carpeting, 10 for Brussels, and 8 for rugs of various kinds. 140,000 lbs. of wool in the course of a year, are manufactured into rich and beautiful carpets, the colors of which will vie with any imported. The number of yards of carpeting made per annum is upwards of 120,000, besides rugs. The operatives at present employed in all these mills receive for their labor about $1,200,000 per annum.

The Lawrence company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected, and will be in operation in about three months. The foundation of two others are laid which will be ready to go into operation, one in 9 months, the other in 12. These mills will contain about 16,500 additional spindles for cotton, and 550 looms, and will use 2,500,000 lbs. of raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives. These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least 1,500 to the population of Lowell.

The Middlesex company has lately erected another mill for the manufacture of cassimeres and broadcloths, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing edifices in the U. States. It is 153 feet in length, by 46, and six stories high. Nearly 1,000,000 of bricks have been used in its construction. It will go into operation in about two months, and will contain 2,880 spindles, and 64 looms for cassimeres, and 40 for broadcloths. It will work up about 300,000 pounds of wool annually, and employ about 225 operatives.

The edifice, in which all the machinery employed in the mills is manufactured, is termed the "machine shop," belonging to the locks and canal company, and is probably the largest "shop" in the country, being built of brick, four stories high, 220 feet in length and 45 feet in width. About 200 machinists, some of them the most skilful and ingenious workmen in the United States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About 600 tons of cast and wrought iron, two-thirds of which at least are of American production, are annually converted into machinery, besides a large quantity of imported steel.

It is computed that upwards of 5,000 tons of anthracite coal are annually consumed in the Lowell manufacturing establishments and machine shop, besides immense quantities of charcoal and pine and hard wood fuel.

THE PRESIDENT—AT BUNKER'S HILL.

Address of Mr. Edward Everett, to the president of the United States, on Bunker Hill, with the president's reply.

Mr. President: I have been directed, by the committee of arrangements, on behalf of themselves, of their fellow citizens and of the vast multitude here assembled, to bid you welcome to the ancient town of Charlestown, and its famous heights.

The inhabitants of a small and frugal community, we cannot, like our brethren of the metropolis and of the other great cities, through which you have passed, receive you in splendid mansions and halls of state; but here, sir, upon the precious soil once moistened with the best blood of New England; with nothing above us but the arch of heaven, we tender you the united, respectful and cordial salutations of our ancient town.

There are many interesting historical recollections connected with this immediate neighborhood, which I will not take up your time in recounting. I will only say that on yonder gentle elevation, the first company of the settlers of this commonwealth, a little more than two centuries ago, laid the foundations of the ancient colony of Massachusetts: and upon the hill on which we are now assembled—upon the very spot on which we stand—on the 17th of June, 1775—beneath the thunder of the batteries from the opposite heights of Boston, from the vessels of war on the bay beneath us, and from the head of the columns of the advancing army of five thousand chosen British troops—while the entire town of Charlestown was wrapped in flames, and every steeple, roof and hill top of the surrounding country was crowded with anxious spectators of the dreadful drama—Prescott, Putnam, Stark and their gallant associates bravely fought, and Warren, with his heroic comrades, nobly fell, in the cause of American independence. You, Mr. Secretary Cass, may well cherish the memory of that day, for your father bore his share in its perils and its glory. Stark's regiment, where he fought, was stationed not very far from the spot where you stand.

We bid you, Mr. President, who like those our fathers, have exposed your life in the cause of your country, and more favored than they, have been permitted to enjoy the fruit of your toils and danger—we bid you welcome to the precious spot. Most of those who have preceded you in the chief magistracy—Washington, Adams, Monroe and your immediate predecessor, have trod it before you—and but a few years since, the nation's guest, the great and good Lafayette, made his pilgrimage also to the same venerable precincts. To you, sir, who, under Providence, conducted the banners of the country to victory, in the *last* great struggle of the American arms, it must be peculiarly grateful to stand upon the spot immortalized as the scene of the *first* momentous conflict.

We have thought it might not be unwelcome to you to possess some joint memorial of these two eventful days, and such a one I now hold in my hands—a grape shot dug up from the sod beneath our feet, and a cannon ball from the battle field of New Orleans, brought from the enclosure within which your head quarters were established. They are preserved in one casket: and on behalf of the citizens of Charlestown, I now present them to you, in the hope that they will perpetuate in your mind an acceptable association of the 17th of June, 1775, and the 8th of January, 1815—the dates of the first and last great battles fought under the American standard.

To designate in all coming time, the place of the first of these eventful contests, the gratitude of this generation is rearing a majestic monument on the sacred spot. We invite you, sir, to ascend it, and to behold from its elevation a lovely scene of town and country—a specimen not unfavorable of this portion of the great republic, whose interests have been confided to your care, as chief magistrate of the United States. We rejoice that you have taken an opportunity of acquiring a personal knowledge of its character. Less fertile than some other portions of the union, its wealth is in its population, its institutions, its pursuits—its schools and its churches. We doubt not you will find, in your extensive journey, that the great springs of its prosperity are in harmony with the interests and welfare of every other part of our common country.

The spot on which we are gathered is not the place for adulation. Standing over the ashes of men who died for liberty, we can speak no language but that of freemen. In an address to the chief magistrate of the United States, there is no room for one word of compliment or flattery. But with grateful remembrance of your services to the country—with becoming respect for your station, the most exalted on earth—and with UNANIMOUS approbation of the firm, resolute and patriotic stand which you assumed, in the late alarming crisis of affairs, in order to preserve that happy union under one constitutional head—for the establishment of which these streets were wrapped in fire, and this hill was drenched in blood—with one heart and one voice we bid you welcome to BUNKER HILL.

To the foregoing address the president made the following reply:

Sir: For the kind reception you have given me, in behalf of the citizens of Charlestown, and for the friendly sentiments expressed on this occasion, I return you my sincere thanks.

It is one of the most gratifying incidents of my life to meet my fellow citizens upon Bunker Hill, at the base of that monument which their patriotism is erecting; and upon the sacred spot hallowed by so many interesting recollections—a rich spot in the various national objects which it presents to view; and richer still in the associations, moral and historical which belong to it.

The earlier incidents of the revolution—the high toned patriotic declarations—the stern determination to meet the coming events, and the vigorous preparations to resist them successfully—the great battle which opened the revolutionary contest, whose full results upon human institutions are yet to be disclosed, and in which, if your sacred mount was lost, and if your devoted town was consumed, imperishable glory was acquired—the services, the sacrifices and the sufferings of this generous and enlightened state, and the memory of the renowned men she has furnished for the field and the cabinet; all these recol-

Digitized by Google

lections crowd upon the mind, and render this one of the high places, where the American citizen will ever repair, to contemplate the past and indulge in the anticipation of the future.

And when to all these are added your moral, social, literary and religious institutions—your happy equality of condition—your charitable establishments—your foundations for education—the general diffusion of knowledge—your industry and enterprise—and when we reflect that most of this is common to the New England states, you may well be proud of your native land, and our country may well be proud of New England.

I have seen much to admire and emulate—nothing to excite regret; and if my journey be attended with no other result to myself, I shall feel amply repaid by witnessing this fair prospect of human comfort; and by finding, that, however high I had rated the moral and intellectual character of the eastern portion of the union, I had yet to learn that I had not done it justice. I do not speak of the personal kindness I have met with: I cannot. But the impression is on my heart; it will only leave me when life departs.

I accept, with gratitude, the interesting relics you have presented to me. I am sure I speak the sentiments of my fellow soldiers upon the plains of New Orleans, when I say, that to be associated with the memory of that band of patriots, who fought with Warren, when he sealed his principles with his life, is the highest meed of praise which our country could bestow. I am sensible that we owe it to a too partial estimate of our services. It was my good fortune, on that eventful day, to lead an army composed of American citizens, appreciating the value of the prize they contended for, and determined upon exertions proportioned to its magnitude; and it was theirs to expel a superior force, and to preserve an important section of the union.

Accept, sir, for yourself, my acknowledgments for your personal kindness.

—

The following inscription was engraved on a silver plate on the box containing the cannon balls, presented to president Jackson, at Bunker Hill, on Wednesday:

"These now harmless memorials of the 17th June, 1775, and the 8th of January, 1815, were presented to general Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, by the citizens of Charlestown, on the 24th June, 1833, on his visit to Bunker Hill."

—

THE PRESIDENT AT LOWELL.

Boston, June 29. A gentleman of this city, who was at Lowell on Thursday, states that the parade in honor of the president's arrival, exceeded all anticipation. The president approached the place about 3 o'clock. The military escort was composed of a company of artillery, a company of riflemen, several companies of light infantry, and a procession of young females employed in the factories. The number of women in this procession was from three to four thousand. All were neatly dressed in white, with sashes of different colors to designate the different manufacturing establishments, to which each respectively belonged. They were formed four deep. The length of the procession gave occasion to a spectator to remark that there was a *mile of girls*. After the president and suite had arrived at the Merrimack hotel, the whole procession passed in review before him.

The manufacturing works had all been suspended during the day, and, at the request of the president, one of the mills was put in operation, that he might witness the ingenuity of the machinery, and the immense power of the water-wheels. He appeared to be much engaged, and made such inquiries as evinced that he felt a deep interest in the establishments and the progress of our manufactures. He afterwards attended a public dinner at the Merrimack hotel, where it was his intention to pass the night and proceed to Concord, N. H. the next day. He appeared to be in better health than for several days previous.

We are unwilling to let this account pass from our hands, without a few words of comment. What sentiments the scene inspired in the minds of the president and the gentlemen high in office and expectation, who attended him, we know not; but we hope that the evidences of personal, as well as national prosperity—of a high standard of moral and intellectual, as well as pecuniary independence—there exhibited, were not lost, nor the reflections to which such an exhibition would naturally lead, like water thrown upon the ground, which cannot be gathered up again. There were from three to four thousand females in the procession—probably every one of them under thirty years of age. Not the oppressed, miserable, half starved females of an European manufacturing city, but well educated, well dressed females, perfectly independent of any control from the proprietors, at liberty to return to their work when the festival should close, or to leave it and seek any other employment that may produce more money, or please the fancy better. Is such a population to be trifled with by the legislators and rulers of this country? Does not the spectacle present, in a delightful aspect, the operation and effect of our truly republican institutions? These females are not destined, like those of Europe, who labor for a subsistence, to labor forever in the same capacity. They are to be the wives of virtuous, high minded, independent citizens—the mothers of our future law-givers, our legislators, our judges, our presidents, our instructors and our protectors. And, with this view, what should be the policy of our government? Clearly to give permanence and stability to whatever system of political economy will raise the price of labor, and augment the value and quantity of agricultural and manufacturing products. The pitiful consideration of a cent in the price of a yard of cloth should never enter into competition, in the minds of enlightened statesmen, with the welfare and prosperity, the industry and the independence of the laboring classes.

The governor's aids, who attended the president to the line between this state and New Hampshire, returned last evening, having left him in tolerable health and excellent spirits. [*Courier*.

The Daily Advertiser says—The president seemed much interested with what he saw and heard, [at Lowell] and made many inquiries respecting the number of people employed, their average wages, the amount of cotton worked up daily, of cloth turned out, &c. showing by his remarks that the subject of domestic manufactures had previously engaged his attentive observation. In order to show more distinctly the effect produced by the introduction of the power loom and extension of the cotton business for the last twenty years, a gentleman exhibited to him a piece of British cotton shirting, bought at a marshal's sale of prize goods in the autumn of 1813, at *eighty-five* cents per yard, cash, (Boston money or specie) and also a piece of American manufacture, of superior fabric, which now sells for *fourteen* cents per yard, which is considerably less than *one-half* what he then paid for the bare weaving of the same article by hand. The president examined the fabrics attentively, and satisfied himself as to the comparative qualities of the two pieces. At his desire, (all the works having been suspended in consequence of his visit) one of the Merrimack mills was put in operation. He visited the mill and the print works, and carefully examined the machinery and the process of manufacturing.

During his visit to the Merrimack mills and print works, the apparatus for extinguishing fires (which is probably more effective than any other similar establishment in the country) was put in motion, and the immense power of the water wheels to which they were attached was truly astonishing, covering the different buildings with water in a few minutes, by various pipes manned by the different engineers.

—

For the following "*killing*" remark we are indebted to the Boston Advocate, speaking of the shew of girls at Lowell—

"Such a regiment of beautiful soldiers was never before seen on parade, and though they carried light *arms*, and no artillery but their eyes, they presented a more *killing* force than ever Bonaparte mustered."

MR. WEBSTER AT BUFFALO.

On his recent visit to Buffalo, Mr. Webster was invited by the citizens of that place to attend a public dinner, which his engagements, and the necessity of an early departure, compelled him to decline. He accepted, however, an invitation to be present at the launching of a steamboat, to which the proprietors had given the name of Daniel Webster, and in reply to an address of one of them, made the following remarks—

I avail myself gladly of this opportunity of paying my acknowledgments to the proprietors of this vessel, for the honor conferred upon me by allowing her to bear my name. Such a token of regard, had it proceeded from my immediate friends and neighbors, could not but have excited feelings of grateful respect; and it is more calculated to waken these sentiments, when coming from gentlemen of character and worth, with whom I have not had the pleasure of personal acquaintance, and whose motive, I may flatter myself, is to be found in an indulgent opinion towards well intentioned services in a public situation.

It gives me great pleasure, also, on the occasion of so large an assembly of the city of Buffalo, to express to them my thanks for the kindness and hospitality with which I have been received in this young but growing and interesting city. The launching of another vessel on these inland seas, is but a fresh occasion of congratulation on the rapid growth, the great active prosperity, and the exciting future prospects of this city. Eight years ago, fellow citizens, I enjoyed the pleasure of a short visit to this place. There was then but one steamboat on Lake Erie; it made its passage once in 10 or 15 days only; and I remember that persons in my own vicinity, intending to travel to the far west by that conveyance, wrote to friends to learn the day of the commencement of the contemplated voyage. I understand that there are now 18 steamboats plying on the lake, all finding full employment; and that a boat leaves Buffalo twice every day for Detroit and the ports in Ohio. The population of Buffalo, now four times as large as it was then, has kept pace with the augmentation of its commercial business. This fast progress is a sample, but certainly is not to be regarded as the measure, of the future advancement of the city. So many circumstances incline to favor that advancement, that it is difficult to estimate the rate by which it may hereafter proceed. It will probably not be long before the products of the fisheries of the east, the importations of the Atlantic frontier, the productions, mineral and vegetable, of all the north-western states, and the sugars of Louisiana, will find their way hither by inland water communication. Much of this indeed, has already taken place, and is of daily occurrence. Many who remember the competition between Buffalo and Black Rock, for the site of the city, will doubtless live to see the city spread over both. This singular prosperity, fellow citizens, so gratifying for the present, and accompanied with such high hopes for the future, you owe to your own industry and enterprise, your favored position, and to the

Digitized by Google

flourishing condition of the internal commerce of the country; and the blessings and the riches of that internal commerce, be it ever remembered, are the fruits of a united government, and one general common commercial system.

It is not only the trade of New York, of Ohio, of New England, or Indiana, or Michigan, but it is a part of the great aggregate of the trade of all the states, in which you so largely and so successfully partake. Who does not see that the advantages here enjoyed, spring from a general government, and a uniform code? Who does not see, that if these states had remained severed, and each had existed with a system of imposts and commercial regulations of its own, all excluding and repelling, rather than inviting the intercourse of the rest, the place could hardly hope to have been more than a respectable frontier post? Or can any man look to the one and to the other side of this beautiful lake and river, and not see in their different conditions the plain and manifest results of different political institutions, and commercial regulations.

It would be pleasant, fellow citizens, to dwell on these topics, so worthy at all times of regard and reflection; and especially so fit to engage attention at the present moment; but this is not the proper moment to pursue them, and tendering to you once more my thanks and good wishes, I take my leave of you by expressing my hope for the continued success of that great interest so essential to your happiness—THE COMMERCE OF THE LAKES, A NEW DISCOVERED SOURCE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY, AND A NEW BOND OF NATIONAL UNION.

—

An address was also made to Mr. Webster in behalf of the mechanics and manufacturers of Buffalo, to which he returned the following reply:

I need hardly say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that it gives me much satisfaction to receive this mark of approbation of my public conduct, from the manufacturers and mechanics of Buffalo. Those who are the most immediately affected by any measures of the government, are naturally the earliest to perceive their operation, and to foresee their final results. Allow me to say, gentlemen, that the confidence, you express in my continuance in the general course which I have pursued, must rest, and may rest safely, I trust, on the history of the past. Desiring always to avoid extremes, and to observe a prudent moderation in regard to the protective system, I yet hold steadiness and perseverance in maintaining what has been established, to be essential to the public prosperity. Nothing can be worse than that what concerns the daily labor, and the daily bread of whole classes of the people should be subject to frequent and violent changes. It were far better not to move at all than to move forward and then fall back again.

My sentiments, gentlemen, on the tariff question, are generally known. In my opinion, a just and a leading object in the whole system is the encouragement and protection of American manual labor. I confess, that every day's experience convinces me more and more of the high propriety of regarding this object. Our government is made for all, not for a few. Its object is, to promote the greatest good of the whole; and this ought to be kept constantly in view in its administration. The far greater number of those who maintain the government belong to what may be called the industrious or productive classes of the community. With us labor is not depressed, ignorant and unintelligent. On the contrary, it is active, spirited, enterprising, seeking its own rewards, and laying up for its own competence and its own support. The motive to labor, is the great stimulus to our whole society; and no system is wise or just, which does not afford this stimulus, as far as it may. The protection of American labor against the injurious competition of foreign labor, so far at least as respects general handicraft productions, is known historically to have been one end designed to be obtained by establishing the constitution; and this object and the constitutional power to accomplish it, ought never to be surrendered or compromised in any degree.

Our political institutions, gentlemen, place power in the hands of all the people; and to make the exercise of this power, in such hands, salutary, it is indispensable that all the people should enjoy, first, the means of education, and second, the reasonable certainty of procuring a competent livelihood by industry and labor. These institutions are neither designed for nor suited to a nation of ignorant paupers. To disseminate knowledge, then, universally, and to secure to labor and industry their just rewards, is the duty both of the general and state governments, each in the exercise of its appropriate powers. To be free, the people must be intelligently free; to be substantially independent, they must be able to secure themselves against want, by sobriety and industry; to be safe depositories of political power, they must be able to comprehend and understand the general interests of the community, and must have a stake themselves, in the welfare of that community. The interest of labor, therefore, has an importance in our system, beyond what belongs to it as a mere question of political economy. It is connected with our forms of government, and our whole social system. The activity and prosperity, which at present prevail among us, as every one must notice, are produced by the excitement of compensating prices to labor; and it is fervently to be hoped that no unpropitious circumstances, and no unwise policy may counteract this efficient cause of general competency and public happiness.

I pray you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to receive, personally, my thanks for the manner in which you have communicated the sentiments of the meeting which you represent.

IN OHIO.

Cincinnati, (Ohio), June 17. On Saturday afternoon a meeting took place at the exchange, for the purpose of making such arrangements as should be deemed proper, to express the sense of this community in relation to the public and patriotic services of the honorable *Daniel Webster*, who is now on a visit to this city, when *Morgan Neville*, esq. was called to the chair, and *Bellamy Storer* appointed secretary. After some appropriate and pertinent remarks from *Robert T. Lytle*, esq. the following resolutions were submitted by him, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That it is a source of much gratification to the citizens of Cincinnati, to learn of the arrival in this city of the honorable DANIEL WEBSTER, upon his first visit to the western country; that the high qualifications, long and eminent public services, and well directed industry of that gentleman, in his private and public career, for the advancement and prosperity of our common country, entitle him to the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That as friends of the union, we appreciate, with gratitude, his efficient and zealous co-operation, during the last session of congress, in explaining and sustaining the principles of the federal constitution; and the devotion which he displayed for the stability of the union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Resolved, That aside from all party and political considerations, we are happy to recognise in this distinguished stranger, the most elevated properties of the gentleman and the scholar, the jurist and the statesman; and, that as such, he merits our regard, and is entitled to our hospitalities.

Resolved, That a committee of thirty be appointed by the chairman, to wait on Mr. Webster, and invite him to partake of a public dinner, on Wednesday next, the 19th instant.

—

Saturday, 15th June, 1833.

SIR: The citizens of Cincinnati, anxious to tender to you some evidence of the high estimation in which they hold your character and public services, have appointed the undersigned to invite you, in their names, to a public dinner.

In obedience to their wishes, we have the honor of requesting your company, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M. at the commercial exchange. MORGAN NEVILLE, *chairman*.

Hon. D. Webster.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee to carry into effect the resolutions of the citizens:

Gen. James Findlay,	Jacob Burnet,
Joseph Pierce,	D. T. Disney,
Robert Buchanan,	William C. Anderson,
Judge Torrence,	Judge Goodenow,
Bellamy Storer,	Daniel Drake,
Josiah Lawrence,	Ebenezer Hulse,
Robert T. Lytle,	General Edward King,
Morgan Neville,	Dr L. Reives,
Judge William Miller,	Col. Francis Carr,
General Samuel Borden,	William Tift,
James Goodloe,	William R. Foster,
Jacob Resor,	John H. Groesbeck,
Allison Owen,	Dr. J. Caswell,
Peyton S. Symmes,	E. S. Thomas,
Archibald Irwin,	John P. Foote.

MORGAN NEVILLE, *chairman*.

Bellamy Storer, secretary.

—

Saturday, June 15, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, as chairman of a committee appointed by the citizens of Cincinnati, inviting me to a public dinner on Wednesday. In this my first visit to the west, it has been my object to see the country, as extensively as I could, and to enjoy an intercourse with the people, free from the restraints and inconveniences, attendant on public manifestations of regard and kindness. On the present occasion, however, it seems to be thought, that what is so kindly proposed may afford an opportunity of enlarging that intercourse, and of exchanging salutations with the citizens of Cincinnati, more favorable than may otherwise be presented. With these impressions, I accept with pleasure the invitation which is given to me. I am with much true regard, your obliged fellow citizen, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Morgan Neville, esq.

—

Accordingly on the 19th June the dinner was given, of which the Cincinnati Gazette of the 21st says—"The dinner to Mr. Webster, on Wednesday, was what, in the language of truth, might be called a brilliant affair. Every thing passed off well. The company was full to overflowing, and no unpleasant incident occurred to mar the general hilarity. The mayor presided; the rev. Wm. Burke made an invocation to the throne of grace, at the commencement of the festivities. The dinner was a good one—abundant—well prepared—the wines—but in them I have no skill. Mr. Webster was called out for a speech at the 6th toast. It was well conceived and happy—natural in all its aspects—a little flattering to the whole west—a little more so to Cincinnati in particular—and yet, perhaps, nothing short of the whole truth. He has promised to furnish a sketch of it for publication, and we will not anticipate that sketch, by giving one from mere memory."

Mr. Barry* declined joining in the festivities, in consequence of the visitations of the cholera among his friends at Lexington

Digitized by Google

very properly considering that these ought to preclude him from being one of a festive board.

Regular toasts.

1. The president of the United States.
2. The heads of department.
3. The federal judiciary.
4. The army and navy of the United States.
5. The memory of Washington.
6. Our distinguished guest, the hon. Daniel Webster—The profound expounder of the constitution, the eloquent supporter of the federal union, and the uniform friend and advocate of the western country.
7. The patriots of the revolution.
8. The defenders of our country during the late war.
9. Our friend, fellow citizen and guest gen. Wm. Henry Harrison—identified with the warfare and settlement, prosperity and glory of the western country—the laurels which he wears have been well won, and are cheerfully accorded.
10. The press—When conducted by learning and patriotism, a national blessing; but in its licentiousness, a curse to all mankind.
11. Common schools—New England has taught us their value, in the fruits she has produced from her nurseries of science.
12. The union—"It must be preserved."
13. The state of Ohio—May the devotion of her sons to the institutions of the country, keep pace with the improvement of her soil, the increase of her population, and the enterprise of her citizens.
14. *The fair*—While they are for *union*, we defy the world.

Volunteers.

By Daniel Webster. *The city of Cincinnati*—A beautiful illustration of the co-operation between nature and art. May the prosperity of her citizens be commensurate with their hospitality and enterprise.

By Wm. H. Harrison. *Daniel Webster*—The true representative of the character and manners of his country. Skilled in all the labors of a farmer, (his original profession), he is able to instruct the chief justice of England in the principles of the law which are common to both countries, and to compete with lord chancellor Brougham, or any other lord, for the palm of eloquence, and in explaining the principles of "good old English liberty."

Sent by a lady. *Daniel Webster*—

"Westward the eastern star has bent his way,
May more than empire bless its cloudless ray."

By T. Walker, esq. *Daniel Webster*—The *Daniel* of his age. He may be cast among *lions*, as many as you please; but even there you will find him the master spirit.

By Marcus Smith. *The constitution of the United States*—Ambiguous and obscure only to the ambitious and corrupt: when assailed by such, may there ever be found among the people a DANIEL *who can interpret the writing.*

By Samuel Findlay. To him who yesterday came among a community of strangers, and to morrow leaves a community of friends.

THE DREAMS OF THE POET REALIZED.

The following remarkable prediction by *Barlow*, in his Vision of Columbus, first published at Hartford, in 1787, must have been regarded by the generation of that day as the mere conception of a visionary enthusiast. How wonderfully has it been fulfilled by the completion of those magnificent undertakings, the *Erie* and *Ohio canals!*

"He saw, as widely spreads the unchannell'd plain,
Where inland realms for ages bloom'd in vain,
CANALS, long winding, ope a watery flight,
And distant streams, and seas, and lakes unite.
From fair ALBANIA, tow'rd the falling sun,
Back through the midland lengthening channels run,
Meet the far lakes, their beauteous towns that lave,
And HUDSON joined to broad OHIO'S wave."

Vis. Col. Ed. 1787—p. 246.

CASE OF JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

From the Richmond Whig, of June 27.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT, AGAINST THE SENIOR EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.

As we promised some days ago, we avail ourselves of the first leisure, to lay before the readers of this paper, the answer of John H. Pleasants, (drawn by gen. Walter Jones), showing cause why he should not be attached for an alleged contempt of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, in disobeying a summons of said court, to attend it as a witness. We respectfully solicit an attentive perusal of that answer, by gentlemen of the bar, and by the public at large, believing as we do, that grave principles of constitutional and municipal law, are involved in the case.

We beg leave here to annex extracts from a letter from gen. Jones, which will contribute to enable the reader along with the answer, to form a just opinion of the legality of the course pursued by the court at Alexandria—a court for whose members, as individuals, we entertain every respect.

"The attachment is made returnable to some day in August, when the solemn parade of another special meeting of the court and grand jury is ordered, for the single purpose of dealing with your refractory body, if they can get hold of it. But this, I am well satisfied, they can never do: unless you voluntarily submit, as a native citizen and settled inhabitant of our old commonwealth, to be dragged from the protection of domestic laws and institutions, into a foreign jurisdiction, to which you never were subject, and against which you are charged with no offence, but that of declining upon your native soil, the extra territorial jurisdiction of a foreign tribunal over your person and liberty. You may, certainly, if you please, submit to be thus dragged away, and compulsorily subjected to the action of laws and tribunals, within the limited sphere of whose power, nothing but their own compulsion had brought you; to whose jurisprudence you are a stranger; and from the possible abuses, or from the arbitrary principles and tendencies of which, no matter how penally they may operate on your person or fortune, the laws and tribunals of your own state, could give you no relief—no redress, though the identical act, with the commission or omission of which you are charged, was committed or omitted, whilst you were abiding in the heart of your own state, and entitled to the protection, or subject to the censure, of the constitution, laws and tribunals of that state alone. No invidious comparison is here intended between the actual administration of the laws, or the principles on which liberty and property are secured by existing institutions in the District of Columbia and in the state of Virginia; they may be all equally excellent in theory and practice. But as no stranger can assume parental authority over a child, without the consent of the parent, so no state can exercise jurisdiction over a citizen of another state, within the territory of his own state, without some conventional arrangement between the states to that effect. And no sovereign state could be justified in remitting her citizens to the cognizance of a foreign jurisdiction, in the institution of whose government and laws, those citizens could have had no voice, nor the state herself any control over any possible vices or abuses, either in the laws themselves, or in the administration of the laws. If any such concession may ever be deemed consistent with the dignity or the duties of a sovereign state, it must be under some very peculiar circumstances of manifest and urgent necessity; and then the concession should be strictly guarded, by positive regulations and well defined limitations, instituted, or distinctly approved and confirmed, by the laws of the state making the concession. I have looked in vain, after an anxious and diligent search, for any law of congress that even asserts for the tribunals of this district any such authority over the citizens of Virginia; and if any such law of congress could be found, I should still challenge, with more undoubting confidence in the triumphant maintenance of my challenge, a reference to any one law, or any one act, of Virginia, whereby she has, either by express convention or any tacit implication, made any concession to congress of the power to extend the jurisdiction of the local tribunals of the District of Columbia over the territory of Virginia, or her citizens abiding in their own state. Indeed, a state rights question of portentous import arises; and one of far more interest than many that have made more noise in the country. 'Tis a little remarkable, that hitherto the states have exerted all their vigilance and jealousy to vindicate their separate rights against supposed encroachments of the general government in the exercise of its highest powers; but now, an inferior court, completely local in its institution and jurisdiction, and no otherwise distinguished from other local tribunals, but that it happened to be created by congress for the local administration of justice in a small district under the exclusive legislation of congress, and absolutely excluded, in virtue of that exclusive legislation, from the community of states, both in their federal relations, and in their separate capacities as sovereign states, this same local and inferior tribunal claims an extended jurisdiction in the states, qualifying it not only to summon, but to attach and bring to its bar by force of its own process, citizens of the states residing in the body of the states, and as completely clear of its jurisdiction, as citizenship and residence can make them.

"The decisions of chief justice Marshall and judge Barbour against the power to arrest Mr. Randolph himself in Virginia, for the assault committed by him in the District of Columbia, are conclusive against the power now assumed, to summon and attach you as a witness in the same or any similar case; and every reason that operated against the arrest in the first instance, concludes *a fortiori* against the summons and attachment in the other; besides other and more conclusive reasons applicable to the latter in particular."

So far gen. Jones. We doubt not that every lawyer and every man who has just views of our federal relations, and of the rights of the citizen, will agree with him; and with this argument in hand, we shall, as we feel it our imperative duty, apply for a writ of habeas corpus, in perfect confidence that the power assumed by the court at Alexandria, will be judicially vetoed.

Circuit court of the District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria.

June 4, 1833.

A summons was issued from the clerk's office of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, directed to the marshal of the eastern district of Virginia, and commanding him to summon John H. Pleasants to appear before the honorable *the U. States* judges of the circuit court of the *District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria*, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, *immediately*, to testify and the truth to say on behalf of the United States before the grand jury of the said county of Alexandria.

* The P. M. general, who happened to be at Cincinnati.

Digitized by Google

June 8, 1833.

Thomas Woodward, deputy marshal of the District of *Columbia* (who was sent express from Washington to Richmond, there to serve a summons directed to the marsal of the eastern district of *Virginia*) made oath in open court that he had served the summons on the said Pleasants in the city of Richmond in Virginia, on the 6th June; and that said Pleasants said "he should not attend." Thereupon the district attorney moved the court for an attachment against said Pleasants; and being required by the court to state what evidence he expected said Pleasants could give to the grand jury for Alexandria county, the said attorney made an affidavit to the following effect:

"That he had been informed and believes that said Pleasants is the editor of a newspaper published in the city of Richmond, called 'Daily Richmond Whig and Public Advertiser:' that he hath seen in said paper a letter published, purporting to bear date 7th May, from *some person* in Alexandria to *some person* in Richmond: which newspaper is produced and annexed to the affidavit as exhibit C: that the grand jury have now before them for consideration, a bill of indictment charging R. B. Randolph and sundry other persons *as having* conspired and confederated together to commit an assault on the president of the U. States in the county of Alexandria: that he expects the said Pleasants can prove *who was the writer of said letter:* that he considers the facts and circumstances stated in said letter as tending to prove, in connexion with other facts and circumstances which he has reason to believe have been proved or may be proved before the grand jury, that there was such a conspiracy. He further states that he considers the facts and circumstances stated in said letter as tending to prove, *if not* such a *conspiracy*, yet, in connexion with other facts and circumstances of which he believes evidence has been laid before the grand jury, *an illegal and improper combination to prevent the arrest of said Randolph*, who is stated in said letter to have committed an assault on the president of the United States, and which assault hath been presented by the grand jury; and by preventing such arrest to obstruct the administration of justice. He further states, that it appears from the said letter that the *writer* thereof was *acquainted with said offence* of said *Randolph*, both before and after the same was committed; and that, for the reasons above stated, he hath considered it his official duty to have the said witness subpœnaed to give evidence, *as to the writer of the said letter*, to the grand jury."

Upon the *strength* of this affidavit (presuming, as we must, that its weakness was its strength), the court instantly laid a rule on J. H. Pleasants to show cause in court, on Monday the 17th June, why an attachment should not issue against him for not attending agreeably to the former summons.

This rule was, on the 11th June, served on said Pleasants, by the same deputy marshal Woodward, who was a second time despatched from Washington to Richmond on this most important errand.

Deputy marshal Woodward, of the District of Columbia, at the same time, served a second summons upon said Pleasants, directed as before to the marshal of the eastern district of *Virginia*, and commanding that marshal, in the same vague terms as before, to summon said Pleasants to appear, &c. and "to testify and the truth to say on behalf of the United States, before the grand jury of said county of Alexandria;" but with the following addition to what was required by the former summons: "and to bring with him the *original* of a letter, dated, Alexandria, May 7, published in a newspaper called Daily Richmond Whig and Public Advertiser, of the 8th of May, 1833, under the head, "the Alexandria case."

—

To the judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria.

John H. Pleasants of the city of Richmond, in the commonwealth of Virginia, by way of shewing cause against an attachment for a supposed contempt in not obeying a certain summons mentioned in the rule of your court granted at the instance of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia—says, that if, in contemplation of law he has done or omitted to do any act, the commission or omission of which may amount to a technical contempt of the authority of your court, he is guiltless of any such offence in design and intention: for that if the said summons had been issued by the order or with the privity of the court, and if its authority to issue such process had been less questionable than it is, he conceives that his circumstances afforded a sufficient excuse for his failure to attend pursuant to the tenor of the summons—and though he was and is sincerely impressed with the opinion and belief, confirmed by the advice of eminent counsel and by a recent judicial decision of high and imposing authority to the point, that the summons was improvidently issued and void of all authority and obligation in law, and therefore he presumed that it had been issued by the ministerial officers of the court, without the direct sanction of its order or privity; or if with such order or privity, that the court, proceeding in the first instance upon ex parte suggestion, would, upon further advisement and maturer consideration, quash the procedure as transcending the limits of its power and jurisdiction, and as being in itself irregular and unreasonable in other respects; yet from his real respect for the character both personal and official, of the court, he begs leave to submit to the court in the first instance, the circumstances which he hopes would have constituted a just and reasonable excuse for his failure to attend the court or the grand jury, pursuant to the tenor of the summons in question, even if a regular summons might lawfully run, in any case, from the District of Columbia into this commonwealth.

[The 1st count refers to domestic matters.]

2. This respondent has no personal knowledge of any crime or offence committed in the District of Columbia or any wise cognizable by your court or by the grand jury of Alexandria county: nor was there any circumstance from which the law officers of the United States could reasonably have presumed his possession of any such knowledge: but every known fact, and every legitimate supposition of facts, connected with his relative situation and circumstances—indeed all notoriety—went to raise a directly opposite presumption: namely, that he was an utter stranger to any transaction that could then have been the subject of investigation before the grand jury; and that, of the great mass of persons within the same distance from the scene of action, there was not one to whom any personal knowledge of the matter might not have been imputed with as much reason and probability as to himself.

3. The summons imports not that there was any prosecution, or other cause, actually pending before the court or the grand jury, wherein he was required to testify as a witness; names no party against whom, nor any existing litigation wherein he was so required to testify. The letter which he was required to produce, was a simple relation of the assault said to have been committed by Robert B. Randolph on Andrew Jackson, and the attendant circumstances, without the remotest allusion to any other offence committed by him or any other person; and the facts, or some of the facts stated in the letter, would of course be the subject of proof on the trial of Mr. Randolph for that act; but the indictment against him for that act, had already been passed upon and found by the grand jury—and by no possibility could it be presumed that such act was any longer the subject of investigation before the grand jury, nor was the respondent summoned to attend as a witness in that case, but only to testify vaguely upon some undetermined and indefinite subject before the grand jury. Whereas this respondent was, and is well advised, that, according to the positive law of the land, and the well established practice of criminal jurisprudence, as well in the county of Alexandria as in the commonwealth of Virginia, no witness can be lawfully summoned by any public or private prosecutor, to testify before the grand jury, but in case of a definite charge, preferred in the solemn form of an indictment, or information, for some specific offence charged against some individual or individuals by name; and that the summons for witnesses in such case, should identify the case and the parties by name.

4. Neither the summons itself, nor any subsequent disclosure of its object or purposes, imports that either the letter itself or any evidence of this respondent could possibly be in fact, or could reasonably be presumed by the law officers of the United States, even competent, far less material evidence, of any one fact or circumstance tending to prove the commission of any crime or offence whatever, by any person or persons whatever, in the county of Alexandria or elsewhere.

1st. Because the letter itself is not pretended to be the ground of any prosecution against the writer thereof, for any libellous, or other criminal matter therein contained, but the contrary appears both on the showing of the district attorney, and on the face of the letter itself, where the entire innocency both of the writing and of the publication thereof, stands manifest.

2d. Because that the summons calls for the production of the letter, not as a letter written by any *party* to any prosecution pending before the court or the grand jury, or by any named or described individual in particular, but as a letter simply described and identified by its date, &c. no matter by whom written—no matter whether the facts related in it were derived from the personal knowledge of the writer or from hearsay.

3d. Because from the after-showing of the district attorney, in his said affidavit, it does not appear that the letter is charged, or even suspected to be written by any party to the prosecution mentioned in such affidavit; but that the production of the letter is broadly demanded, no matter by whom, or under what circumstances or upon what information soever written.

4th. Because the district attorney when he undertakes to specify the use intended to be made of the letter itself, and of the testimony of this respondent, pretends not that either the one or the other is competent, far less material evidence of any fact or circumstance affecting the guilt or innocence of any *party* to the alleged prosecution, or of any other individual in particular; but merely suggests, or rather conjectures some possible application of the evidence, to one or other of two cases, either the one now said to be pending before the grand jury for conspiracy, &c. or is the other already passed upon by the grand jury for actual assault and battery; and such application of the evidence its supposed in one or other of three different aspects of the case, alternately presented, as first considering the facts and circumstances stated in the letter, in connection with certain other facts and circumstances as tending to prove a *conspiracy* to commit an assault upon the president of the U. States; or if not that, yet an illegal and improper combination to prevent the arrest of said Randolph for his said assault; without pretending that the required evidence was at all competent, or had any tendency to fix the supposed guilt of such combination upon any party to the supposed offence, or upon any other individual or individuals in particular, but to prove indefinitely the mere existence of such a combination among unnamed and unknown persons; or lastly, that the writer of the letter, (whomsoever he may chance to be), "*appears to be acquainted* with

Digitized by Google

many material and important circumstances *connected* with the *said offence* of said Randolph, [that is his assault on the president of the United States], both before and after it was committed," and the district attorney "expects the said Pleasants, [this respondent], can prove who was the *writer* of the letter;" in which last aspect of the required evidence, 'tis clear that neither the testimony of this respondent, nor the letter itself is expected to be either sufficient or competent to establish, by its own specific credit or force, any one fact or circumstance whatever, but to be used as the mere means of discovering some new source of evidence that may by possibility turn out to be competent and material; but what is a still more remarkable anomaly, this indirect object is professedly sought to be accomplished by means of a summons issued in one case to answer the collateral purposes of the prosecutor in another case, by means of a summons issued in the first case of an indictment for conspiracy not yet passed or found by the grand jury, to seek a discovery of possible evidence for the trial of an indictment for an actual assault already passed on and found by the grand jury; so that after all, this respondent has been summoned to attend in person, and to produce the letter in question, upon a pending inquiry before the grand jury, whether one offence has been committed, for the mere purpose of the possible discovery of new sources of evidence operating on another case for a different offence, thereafter to be tried.

5thly. Because the utter groundlessness of the pretexts on which the summons is professed to have been issued is demonstrative from the contents of the letter published, and from the shewing of the district attorney in his said affidavit since it is deemed quite evident and clear, that if the writer of the letter upon being discovered and produced as a witness, were to prove every fact and circumstance stated by him in the letter, there is not one that has the remotest tendency to prove the existence of any such conspiracy, or combination, as is pretended to be the sole ground of the only indictment, yet pending before the grand jury; but that the only case wherein any matter stated in the letter could be at all material, is that of the indictment for the actual assault; and that is the precise case in which the summons was not issued; and moreover if it could possibly be deemed the proper office of a summons to compel the discovery by one witness of another witness either in the same or in a different case, it is not pretended that any such indirect method of getting at evidence finds any apology, either in the wilful suppression, or in any indirect defect of patent evidence to prove the fact of the *actual assault*, because it is notorious that the prosecutor relies on the evidence of eye witnesses in abundance to prove the fact incontestably.

The real object, the true end and aim of the summons could be inferred from the tenor of the summons itself, and from the known tendency of the evidence required by it, to be no other than a wide searching inquisition into the authorship of a published letter, either for the purpose of throwing odium or suspicion on the unknown writer, when discovered, or of fishing for a new witness to facts which it was well known this respondent was no witness to prove, and whereof it was equally notorious the letter itself could not be competent evidence: and this respondent is well advised that it is no office of a summons, nor at all within the province of a grand jury, to drag a citizen from his home, and set on foot an odious inquisition into his private correspondence, for the mere chance of the discovery of other witnesses, who may possibly prove what the witness summoned cannot prove; and that the issuing of a summons for any such purpose is a manifest abuse of the process of the court.

6th. 'Tis the common right of the citizen to write either in the confidence of private correspondence with his friends and acquaintance, or of anonymous communications through the press to the public, any statements or opinions on public or private transactions, freely and without danger of being personally drawn in question, either before the public, or at the bar of any legal tribunal so as such writing be not libellous, or do not otherwise transgress any private rights or public duty; and it is a manifest and grievous invasion of such common right, and the most perilous abuse of legal process, to institute any official and public inquisition, to discover the contents of or the parties to such private correspondence, or the name of any anonymous author of a published piece. If there be any exception to this general immunity conceded to the authors of innocent and harmless writings, the exception must be distinctly made out by the party who sets it up, in all its circumstances; he must clearly make out a case where the absolute necessities of judicial justice require the production of the writing; a case impossible to be made out, when it is not made clearly to appear in limine that the writing if produced would be competent evidence in the cause; whereas in the present instance, there is not only the absence of any such suggestion, but every presumption to the contrary.

7th. But whatever might have been the effect of the summons if it had been in the power of this respondent to comply with its requisitions, he avers that it was not in his power to produce the original of the letter mentioned or referred to in the body of said summons; because, he says the said letter was not written or addressed to himself, but to another person, the correspondent of the writer, who showed it to this respondent, and permitted him to take an extract from it; which extract he published in his said newspaper; that upon taking such extract, he returned the letter to the owner thereof, and had it not in his possession, power or control at the time of being served with such summons or at any time since. And this respondent is not competent from any personal knowledge or of acquaintance with the hand writing of the person by whom the said letter purported to have been written, to identify on his oath as a witness, the hand writing of said letter as that of the person by whom it purported to have been written; even if he could have been required, in the absence of the letter itself to speak of its contents and to prove the hand writing.

So far this respondent has submitted the facts and the reasons upon which he conceives that he ought to be, and would have been excused for his failure to comply with the requisitions of said summons, even if a summons otherwise unexceptionable in its terms and circumstances, might lawfully run from the District of Columbia into this commonwealth, and if your court had jurisdiction to coerce the attendance of witnesses from this commonwealth. But he respectfully submits that your court possesses no such jurisdiction; and the point is now judicially decided by the two judges composing the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia; to wit: the chief justice of the United States, and the district judge: to each of whom, application was made to arrest the said Randolph, under the 33d section of the original judiciary act of the United States, for the assault which he is charged to have committed on Andrew Jackson, in the county of Alexandria; and by both of whom the warrant was refused, for reasons and upon grounds identical in principle with the question of your court's power and jurisdiction to issue summonses into this commonwealth for witnesses there residing. To the decisions of the said judges, (evidence of which, and their opinions at large, are as he understands, in the possession of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia), and to the reason and law in the case, he respectfully refers.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS.

City of Richmond:

The above named John H. Pleasants, this day made oath before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen for said city, that the facts which he has above alleged, as matters within his own personal knowledge, are true, as above stated: leaving the matters of inference from the summons itself, and the affidavit of the district attorney, above mentioned, and the reasons of law and right above advanced, to stand in their own intrinsic force. Given under my hand and seal, this 18th day of June, 1833.

A copy. Signed, JNO. L. TATE.

The "National Intelligencer" having published the preceding statement, on the following day, said—

We are requested to correct and explain a mistake in that part of the statement of the attachment case, republished in our paper of yesterday from the Richmond Whig, which, quoting a letter from general JONES, states that the attachment was made returned to a special session of the court appointed for some day in *August*. Such, indeed, seemed to be the understanding when he left the court some time before its adjournment on the 17th June; and the counsel, not doubting the result from what passed while he was present, so informed his client. But, we understand, the court afterwards determined on an adjournment over to the regular term in *October*; of which he was not aware.

The "Whig" of the 1st inst. speaking of the "attachment" says—

"Virginia is a sovereign state. What is the District of Columbia? An anomoly in the condition of nations—a dependency merely, not even possessed of the right of self government. Can any or all the courts of Virginia, send their officers into that District to execute process? No. The sovereign then attempts not to exercise, lays not even a claim to a power which a county court of the dependency boldly assumes and exercises in respect to her citizens! The county court of Alexandria (for with all its high sounding titles it is neither more nor less) can bring every citizen of the state of Virginia to its bar, as witnesses, and imprison and fine them for disobedience, but the great commonwealth of Virginia cannot coerce the presence in any one of her courts, of the humblest individual in Alexandria or Washington! A fine state of things truly.

"What should be thought of the presumption of the court at Alexandria, in sending their officer into this state, to drag its citizens to their bar? The federal judges (Marshall and Barbour) declined, for want of power, to issue warrants for the apprehension of the *offender*, Mr. Randolph; but the county court of Alexandria, with a full knowledge of this decision, despatch their officers into this state, to bring its citizens prisoners to their bar as witnesses, in a case growing out of the very transaction! It is hard to imagine conduct more preposterous, or more at war with the ordinary rules of judicial conduct."

And in another place observes, of the judges—"We have viewed their high-handed measures in sending a deputy marshal of the District of Columbia, to serve process in Virginia, and their determination to imprison the editor of this paper for disobeying that process, no more obligatory on him than a mandate of the court of king's bench."

☞The *crawling* proceedings had in this case will recoil on the heads of the devoted. "Where are you going, Sawney," said a gentleman when he discovered a fellow crawling through his hedge to plunder his orchard—"Bock agen, sir," was the reply.

Digitized by Google